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Cover:
Common loons glide through sub-arctic water.

The moon rises over spectacular Lancaster Sound.

Clean northern water is the very heart of the Northwest Territories. Water sustains our people and our wildlife. It moulds our cultures and our values. Whether for sustenance, transportation, a home to our wildlife, or for our spiritual revitalization, water is our past and future. It is a heritage to be respected and passed on unspoiled.

The Honourable Titus Allooloo
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Culture and Communications

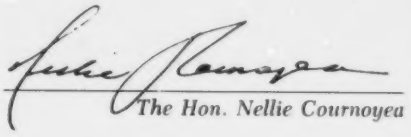
People of the Northwest Territories
and all Canadians

It is with pleasure that we present the 1989 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The report covers the activities of all of our government departments and agencies, the Legislative Assembly, the Office of the Commissioner and the Judiciary.

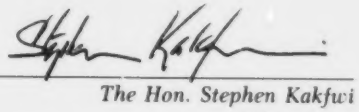
This year we have chosen to pictorially feature the magnificent water resources of the Northwest Territories, recognizing their everyday importance to the lives of the people and the wildlife of the North.

The Hon. Dennis Patterson

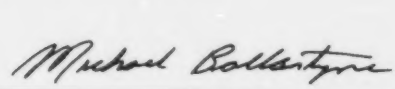


The Hon. Nellie Cournoyea

The Hon. Titus Allooloo



The Hon. Stephen Kakfwi



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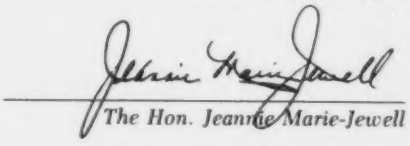
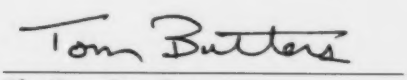
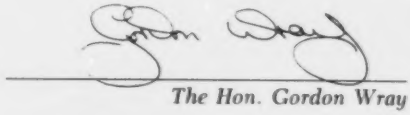


The Hon. Jeannie Marie-Jewell



The Hon. Tom Butters



The Hon. Gordon Wray

The Fifth Session of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly took place in the Norman Wells school gymnasium.

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Northwest Territories Culture & Communications
Hon. Titus Allooloo, Minister

Tribute to John and Helen Parker

It is my pleasure, at the beginning of this annual report, to offer a small tribute to former Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, John H. Parker, and his wife Helen, who retired to Vancouver Island in October, 1989.

The people of the NWT will always be grateful to the Parkers for their guidance and leadership, which have proven so important in the political and social development of all northerners.

From their arrival in Yellowknife in the mid-1950's the Parkers became deeply involved with life in the NWT. At first they participated in a variety of activities aimed at improving the life of their fellow Yellowknifers. Before long their service had broadened to where it included all northern peoples across the vastness of this great land. They are indeed true northerners who became and remain role models for all.

Mr. Parker's appointment in 1967 as Deputy Commissioner and his further appointment as Commissioner in 1979 were milestones in the political evolution of the NWT. As the federal government's senior representative, he set about the task of sharing and devolving as many of his responsibilities as he could to elected Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Under his guidance, the Government of NWT grew and matured, taking on ever-increasing roles and responsibilities until now we have a fully-elected legislature. As a result of these achievements, the people of the Northwest Territories are rapidly taking their place as a major component in the Canadian mosaic.

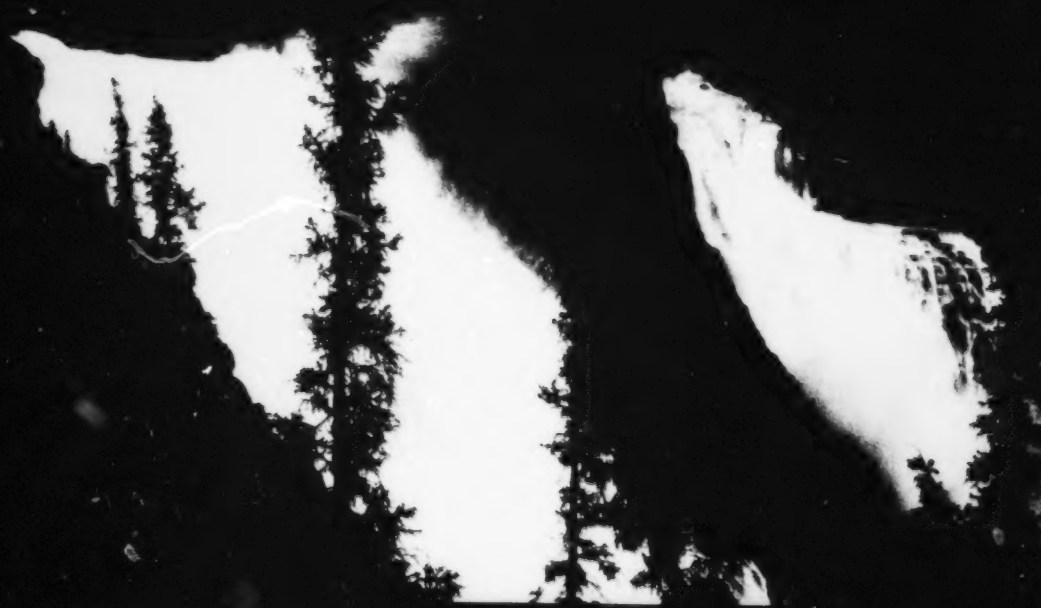
In their official duties, John and Helen Parker travelled throughout the NWT and were held in the highest regard by everyone they encountered. They shared their warmth and hospitality with people from every community in the NWT, and with dignitaries from around the world. Those who have been fortunate enough to have associated with this splendid couple will retain only kind thoughts and treasured memories.

On behalf of my Executive Council colleagues, the Members of the Legislative Assembly and all of the people of the Northwest Territories, I offer thanks and good wishes to John and Helen Parker.

Dennis Patterson
Government Leader

Facing Page:
John and Helen Parker shared their warmth and hospitality with people in every community of the NWT.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



Majestic Virginia Falls in Nahanni National Park

Government Leader

The Honourable
Dennis Patterson
Government Leader

For decades the Northwest Territories has been described as the Last Frontier - a remote part of Canada far removed from the political and economic mainstream of our southern neighbours.

This is no longer the case. Rapid developments during the past few years are changing this perception. More than ever before, the North is being recognized as a participant at federal and provincial conferences and as an emerging region of the country that is on the verge of making major contributions to the Canadian economy.

This development, however, comes at a time in our history when the financial resources to complete the job are becoming increasingly difficult to negotiate. While the government is satisfied that the framework and objectives set out in its *Directions for the 90s* document are sound, it is concerned that their fulfillment may be delayed because of extremely tight budgetary controls during the next three to five years.

Because of this, the Government is reviewing its agenda in order to determine how to maintain various social and economic objectives while, at the same time, trying to meet growing expectations for new programs and services.

It is a difficult and sometimes frustrating task particularly because the Government does not have the resources or jurisdiction to tackle some of the key public issues confronting the Northwest Territories today. Examples are protection of the environment and resolution of land claims. In addition, demands for new social programs, aboriginal language enhancements, new schools, community infrastructure and housing are voiced almost daily. These demands, combined with the need to maintain essential programs and services are creating unprecedented challenges.

Public expectations must recognize this fact. All of us must learn to exercise a greater degree of self-reliance and self-help. Unlike a more populated provincial jurisdiction, the Northwest Territories has limited ability to create revenue through various forms of taxation. As a direct result, the government is finding it increasing difficult - if not impossible - to fund new or enhanced services from within its own budget. It is going to have to say no, in some instances, and in others it will be seeking solutions through the co-operative involvement of various federal agencies.

Environmental challenges such as global pollution and its potentially devastating impact on the North and the potential cumulative effects of existing and planned Alberta pulp mill developments on river systems in the Northwest Territories are examples.

In both instances, the amount of money required to properly deal with these pressing matters, over an area one-third the size of Canada, is far beyond the scope of our government. As a result, a joint federal/territorial strategy is under development that is aimed at an environmental protection plan that recognizes this reality.

The same holds true in the area of transportation where we have successfully initiated a joint project with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, during the past year, to identify long-term transportation requirements, and funding strategies, for the Northwest Territories.

To a large degree, the political, social and economic future of the Territories still remains dependent on the final settlement of land claims, a process that northerners had assumed would be completed by the end of the decade. Developments towards the end of last year, however, suggested that the Dene/Metis claim - which a year ago appeared close to completion - seemed to be in danger of dissolving.

Your government viewed this news with great concern. The risk is that the investment of well over a decade of time, energy, commitment and money, combined with numerous opportunities that would be created by a final settlement, may be lost.

The loss, if the existing Agreement-in-Principle is not finalized, will not only be that of the Dene/Metis. It will include the dashed expectations of all northern residents that a settlement would contribute in an extremely positive fashion to the political and economic future of the Northwest Territories as it was designed to do.

Because of this, your Executive Council is resolved to play a more active role. It also intends to keep reminding the major parties to the claims process that more is involved than the settlement of land claims.

As all of us have seen with the Inuvialuit, and expect to see with the Inuit, an aboriginal claims settlement provides the political and economic tools for native people to strive toward individual and collective self-worth, self-sufficiency and self-determination through their own institutions and through the concept of community self-government.

In this respect, your Executive Council is committed to work on the evolution of government in the Northwest Territories. It is confident that forms of community and northern self-government will emerge that will protect aboriginal interests and strengthen municipal and territorial structures and their decision-making authority.

This will be achieved in a manner that will provide us with more efficient and cost-effective administrations at all levels throughout the Territories and the necessary strength to tackle the many issues facing the North now and as we move into the 1990s.

At the moment, however, the Northwest Territories is at a *crossroads*. While resolution of our two outstanding claims are a key component to the successful implementation of our government's

social, political and economic strategies, so is finalization of a Northern Energy Accord.

Once negotiated, it will transfer oil and gas revenues and legislative and administrative responsibilities for the oil and gas sector to the Territorial government. It is expected that discussions concerning transfer of responsibility for mineral resources will follow.

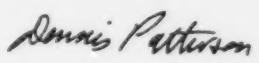
It is the transfer of authority over resources and settled aboriginal claims that will give aboriginal peoples and northern government the opportunities and the resources to manage development to their benefit. It is the Accord and the claims that will give industry and business the stability and encouragement needed to undertake new projects.

Because of new resource-management responsibilities Northerners will obtain over the coming years, the government supported the National Energy Board's decision in October to approve conditional licences for exporting 9.2 trillion cubic feet of Mackenzie Delta natural gas to southern markets.

From our perspective, the schedule for approval of a gas pipeline will allow enough time for settlement of land claims and for the government to undertake the type of planning that is necessary to take full advantage of opportunities which controlled development will bring.

In conclusion, all of us are facing a period of unrivalled challenge that must be met head on in order to ensure orderly resolution of political and constitutional issues, implementation of social and economic strategies and preservation of the northern environment for future generations.

All of us have to exercise a greater degree of self-reliance and develop more reasonable expectations. We all have to work together to make things happen in the most cost-efficient manner possible. We are at a turning point. Together, I am confident we will succeed.



The Honourable Dennis Patterson,
Government Leader

Department of the Executive

The Department of the Executive provides support and advice to the Executive Council and government departments through a variety of agencies, including: Executive Council Secretariat; Priorities and Planning Secretariat; Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat; Women's Secretariat; Audit Bureau; Devolution Office; Bureau of Statistices; and the Federal/Provincial and Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa.

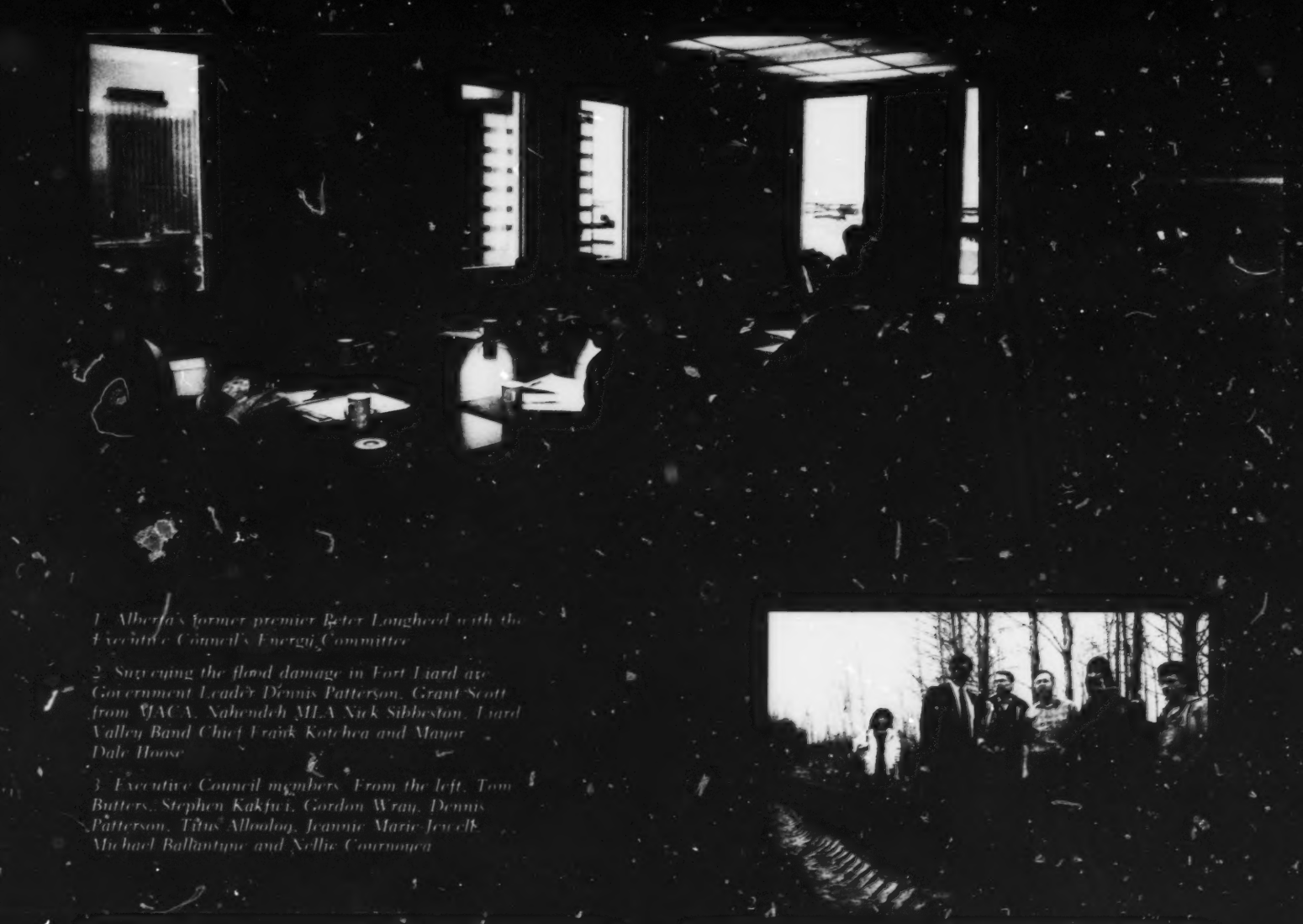
Regional directors provide coordination of government activity in each administrative region of the Northwest Territories. There are also Executive staff in major communities who report to regional directors.

At the 4th Session of the 11th Assembly in October, 1988 and again at the 5th Session of the 11th Assembly in February, 1989, the Executive Council tabled a discussion paper, it is intended to "focus debate within the Legislative Assembly on the important future political and constitutional development issues facing the Northwest Territories."

In the fall of 1989, a manual containing the Establishment Policies of all government departments was published. Establishment policies describe the mandate of the department and duties of the Minister responsible.

Also published in the fall of 1989 was the Programs and Services Manual. This manual which has been widely circulated in the NWT describes the programs and services delivered by the Government of the Northwest Territories. Information such as eligibility criteria and level of service provided under each program. or service is contained in the manual.

It was a busy year for Ministers in 1989 with community visits being made to almost all communities in every region of the Northwest Territories. Under the direction of the Government Leader, Ministers will continue the frequency of these community visits in 1990.



1. Alberta's former premier Peter Lougheed with the Executive Council's Energy Committee

2. Surveying the flood damage in Fort Liard are Government Leader Dennis Patterson, Grant Scott from YACA, Nahendeh MLA Nick Sibbeston, Liard Valley Band Chief Frank Kotchea and Mayor Dale Hoose

3. Executive Council members. From the left, Tom Butters, Stephen Kakfwi, Gordon Wray, Dennis Patterson, Titus Allooloq, Jeannie Marie Jewell, Michael Ballantyne and Nellie Cournoyea

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

This proved to be a challenging and hectic year for Minister Stephen Kakfwi and Associate Minister Titus Allooloo. Varying degrees of progress were made in negotiating the two outstanding land claim settlements and implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement is proceeding.

The Ministers attended several important national and international conferences on matters relating to aboriginal peoples, such as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Greenland and the International Labour Conference session in Geneva to revise the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention adopted in 1957 (No. 107).

Progress was also made on political and constitutional development in the Northwest Territories.

Negotiators working on the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) claim could not meet their deadline to reach an agreement by February however significant progress has since been made. Virtually all of the major elements of this agreement have been agreed on and negotiators expect to conclude an agreement in principle for recommendation to their principals at an early date. Outstanding issues include cash compensation, general legal provisions and some matters related to land and resource management.

Although an agreement in principle on the Dene/Metis claim was concluded and accepted by all parties in the fall of 1988, progress in negotiating a final agreement has been quite slow since then. This is a particularly difficult claim to negotiate because it covers a large geographic area. The slowdown in progress has, in part, been caused by concern about the affect of this claim on existing treaties and by government insistence on provisions to allow non-native access to cross large tracts of aboriginal lands. Land selection has also been delayed because the Dene/Metis have not decided how to divide the land quantum available for selection amongst their regions. This claim is also very closely tied to progress on political and constitutional development. However, there are indications that these very complex issues are being sorted out by the Dene/Metis and the expectation is that negotiations will proceed progressively.

As claims negotiations proceed the Dene/Metis and Inuvialuit communities are examining ways to increase local authority and jurisdiction. The Dene/Metis communities in particular are using the *Charter Communities Act* which allows for the merging of traditional and modern decision-making processes by community residents. The Government of the Northwest Territories has also committed to transferring territorial programs to communities. Discussions are presently underway between the government and the Dene/Metis to determine the process and parameters for such program transfers. It is hoped that most of the aboriginal goals of achieving more control over their lives and communities will be met by these initiatives and by the settlement of land claims.

The question of dividing the Northwest Territories is still awaiting an agreement by the Inuit and Dene/Metis on a boundary which will divide their land claim areas. The parties have agreed that this land claims boundary and the eastern boundary of the Inuvialuit settlement area will be the territorial division boundary. The Dene/Metis and Inuit have in recent talks reduced the area of conflict to a small area near Contwoyto Lake in the barren lands. There is now some realistic expectation that they will agree on a boundary in the very near future. Following agreement, a plebescite will be held to determine NWT public opinion on the acceptability of the boundary.

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa, Federal Chief Negotiator Tom Malloy and GNWT Senior Negotiator Ross McKinnon initial a sub-agreement of the TFN claim in Ottawa.

Intergovernmental Affairs

From helping to repatriate Inuit art to expediting exchanges with the Soviet Union and Greenland, the Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa has played an increasingly active and successful role this past year in national, territorial and international affairs.

At the national level, Intergovernmental Affairs was responsible for coordinating participation by the Government of the Northwest Territories at this year's Annual Conference of Premiers, held in Quebec City in August and the November First Minister's Conference on the Economy which took place in Ottawa.

Intergovernmental Affairs also continued to play a lead role along with the Department of Justice and the Aboriginal Rights/Constitutional Development Secretariat on constitutional matters such as Senate Reform, the Meech Lake Accord, devolution of programs from the federal government and the development of guidelines for more effective participation by the GNWT at First Minister's Conferences.

Of the many concerns at the territorial level, one significant and rewarding challenge was involvement in the repatriation of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Inuit art collection. The dedication of Deputy Commissioner Ann Hansen, the Department of Culture and Communications and Inuit organizations produced positive results when the Hon. Pierre Cadieux Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs travelled to Yellowknife in July to officially return the art collection to the people of the Northwest Territories.

Support has been provided to the Departments of Health and Renewable Resources as they continue to address with the federal government the critical issues of Arctic pollution and contaminants. Similarly, Intergovernmental Affairs assisted the Department of Economic Development and Tourism at a number of federal-provincial meetings of Ministers and officials on the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and negotiations respecting barriers to interprovincial trade.

Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine greets NWT Government Leader Dennis Patterson at the First Ministers' Conference in Quebec City.

While undertaking research and coordinating the GNWT's participation on a number of territorial and national initiatives, the "Ottawa Office" also carries a special mandate for relations with the circumpolar north, including the Soviet Union, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Alaska and Greenland.

Since identifying the importance of northern nations and states to the Northwest Territories with its "Directions for the 1990's" document, the GNWT has been steadily increasing its achievements in this area.

In the past year, Intergovernmental Affairs has helped expedite a number of exchanges with the Soviet Union under the Canada-USSR Arctic Science Exchange Program. Two of the four committees under this program are chaired by deputy ministers of our government. As an active participant, the GNWT has expanded its exchanges with the Soviet North.

With assistance provided by the "Ottawa Office", a Memorandum of Co-operation between Arctic College and the A.I. Hertzen State Pedagogical Institute was approved in June 1989 following the signing of an education protocol by the Honourable G.P. Vesselov, Minister of Education for the USSR and the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi in November 1988.

A program of cooperation has been developed between the Minister of Culture and Communications, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and the Soviet Ministry of Local Industries. It represents a new era of cooperation in cultural exchanges, particularly in terms of the education of northern artisans, traditional arts and crafts exchanges and related economic endeavours.

Another significant initiative completed this past year involved a program of cooperation between the Northwest Territories Government and the Greenland Home Rule Government. The program, which was signed on April 13, 1989 by Government Leader Patterson and Greenland Prime Minister Motzfeldt covers four main areas of activities including fisheries initiatives, wildlife research, educational and cultural exchanges, and tourism ventures.

In 1990, as a result of our strong and growing circumpolar relationships, the GNWT looks forward to the participation by delegations from Greenland and the Soviet Union at the 1990 Arctic Winter Games in Yellowknife, the product of collaboration by Intergovernmental Affairs, the Minister and Department of Municipal and Community Affairs and the Arctic Winter Games Corporation.

Devolution Office

The devolution of provincial-type powers which are presently exercised by the Government of Canada on behalf of the NWT is ongoing. Devolution activity in 1989 included on-the-job training, the eastern Arctic sealift, inland fisheries, responsibility for NWT elections and Class B and C airports. Transfers involving land, water and the environment are so closely related to land claims that special consideration must be given prior to proceeding.

The Devolution Office works with departments sponsoring transfers either as the negotiator or in a consultative role. A major responsibility of the Devolution Office continues to be ensuring that the interests of GNWT departments not closely involved in negotiations are looked after and that the interests of all program recipients are considered.

A senior level task force on devolution has been called for by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and agreed to by the Government Leader of the NWT. Participants will work out a transfer sequence and timetable and conclude a memorandum of understanding on devolution. This work is to be completed in 1989. Both the Minister and the Government Leader recognize that devolution and land claims have a major impact on each other and that planning for implementation is required.

Over the last year, the GNWT, DIAND and the Yukon Government have been working toward the establishment of a mutually agreeable process for dealing with overhead costs of transferred programs. Considerable progress has been made on this issue. When finalized, the process will become a schedule to the memorandum of understanding on devolution between DIAND and the two territorial governments.

Audit Bureau

The primary responsibility of the Audit Bureau is to provide an independent internal audit function within the Government of the NWT. Reporting through the Audit Committee to the Government Leader, the bureau conducts internal audits of departmental operations and assists senior management by providing assurance that activities are operating as intended or by identifying weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

The 1989 audit program involved approximately 60 internal audit assignments. These included detailed reviews of the government's budget preparation system, administration of hospital and health facilities and financial aspects of the federal-territorial agreement which transferred the responsibility for forest and fire management to the GNWT.

The bureau continued to perform financial audits of claims and cost reports prepared by GNWT departments prior to their submission to the Government of Canada. In 1989 these included the annual statement of course costs prepared by the Department of Education for transmission to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the annual Canada Assistance Plan claim prepared by the Department of Social Services.

The Audit Bureau also acts as internal auditor for the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Several audits were performed within the Corporation during the year including an operational audit of social housing programs that was conducted jointly with the internal audit division of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This was the first of a series of joint audits that have been proposed over a four-year period as part of a nation-wide program initiated by CMHC.

During 1989 the Audit Bureau performed several special investigative audits on behalf of senior management, participated on advisory committees related to system development or enhancement projects and conducted an attest audit of the annual financial statements of the Public Trustee for the Northwest Territories.

The Audit Bureau continued to promote the certification program of the Institute of Internal Auditors and provided local administration for the Institute's biannual examinations. Two employees of the bureau were active in the program during 1989.

Women's Secretariat

The Women's Secretariat assists the Government of the Northwest Territories in responding to concerns of women in the NWT. It advises the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, the Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell, and provides support for her participation in meetings and initiatives undertaken by the federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for the status of women. It also provides research and administrative support to the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Since the 1985 development of government policy respecting equality for women and men as well as the development of a five year action plan on equality, the Women's Secretariat has monitored the plan's progress in areas of employment, education, health, women in public life, legislation and the integration of women's concerns into government policy and programs. The secretariat is also involved in the development and promotion of women's initiatives. Highlights of this year's accomplishments include:

- work on an interim child care program to provide financial support to facilities and parents;
- encouragement of the extension of the Arctic College early childhood education program to include a second year at Nunatta campus, and first year courses at the Thebacha and Yellowknife campuses;
- participation in the development of a new affirmative action policy which includes women as a target group;
- assistance with the third annual conference on women in business entitled "Women Managing for Success";
- participation in a needs assessment on women in non-traditional trades;
- agreement with the Union of Northern Workers to consider the implementation of equal pay for work of equal value in the public service;
- co-organization and co-funding of the annual conference of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women held in Yellowknife.

The Women's Secretariat operates a talent bank for women interested in serving on NWT boards and councils. Ministers are encouraged to consult the talent bank when considering appointments. Women currently make up less than 30 per cent of the membership of public boards.

A community development program provides practical support to women's groups across the NWT. Support includes workshops on personal skill development, self-esteem, starting and operating a group and planning a project. Issues discussed include wife battering, child care and business opportunities.

A grant program to support women's projects and initiatives is provided. Projects funded in 1988/89 include:

- workshops on women and addictions;
- an NWT-wide women's conference;
- the annual general meeting of the Native Women's Association and Inuit Women's Association;
- research on women and the criminal justice system, and midwifery;
- International Women's Day celebrations; and
- a women's evening program.

Social issues such as wife battering continue to be the most pressing concerns of NWT women. The Government of the NWT's three-year action plan on spousal assault, entitled "Choices", came to a conclusion this year. The committee set up to monitor progress on the action plan, chaired by the Women's Secretariat, also completed its mandate. The Women's Secretariat continues to monitor and facilitate measures to address wife battering and other forms of family violence. Activities underway include a review of public awareness materials, development of workshops on the "root causes" of family violence and participation in inter-departmental measures to address child sexual abuse and to develop victim's advocacy programs.

Activities of the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women are covered in a separate annual report tabled at the 1989 fall session of the Legislative Assembly.

The Women's Secretariat provides research and administrative support to the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Priorities and Planning Secretariat

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat provides policy advice and support services to the Priorities and Planning Committee and to other Executive Committees, individual Ministers or their departments or agencies upon request.

The secretariat is responsible for providing recommendations to the Priorities and Planning Committee regarding government priorities and long term strategies, policy and program proposals, broad priorities for the allocation of government resources, major organizational proposals and strategic review or program evaluations.

In 1989 the level of policy advice provided to the Legislation and House Planning Committee increased. The secretariat had previously provided policy advice to the Legislation and House Planning Committee on request, but in 1989 the secretariat was requested to review and provide analyses of all legislative proposals submitted to the committee on an ongoing basis. The secretariat was also requested to examine and review some legislation. This policy review of items submitted to the Legislation and House Planning Committee has assisted that committee in ensuring that legislation being considered for introduction to the Legislative Assembly is integrated with existing and proposed government programs and policies.

Two new publications were finalized and released this year. The Establishment Policy Manual contains the establishment policy and accompanying directive for all GNWT departments. Each policy and directive contains the mandate of the Minister and the department, the principles under which the department works, the authority and accountability of the Executive Council, Ministers and senior officials of each department and the specific duties of the appropriate Minister.

The Programs and Services Manual contains a listing of programs or services provided by each GNWT department for other government departments, government boards, councils or agencies, and the public. It describes the program or service and indicates its purpose, eligibility and provisions. The manual has been broadly distributed within the NWT.

In 1989 the Priorities and Planning Secretariat developed three policy workshops and a number of departments took advantage of them.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics provides statistical support for government priority setting, budgeting and overall planning. During 1989 the bureau completed various tasks relating to its central responsibility for the territorial government statistical program. This work included developing NWT statistics, preparing statistical publications and other documents, advising and assisting users of statistical information and representing the territorial government on statistical matters. In addition, the bureau provides a limited statistical service to the general public and the private sector.

Of particular note for 1989 was the completion of a labor force survey in all NWT communities providing current and detailed information on the NWT labor market. In addition, the statistical booklet "Northwest Territories . . . by the numbers" was updated and improvements were made to T-stat, the on-line computerized data retrieval system developed by the Bureau of Statistics. The bureau also provided ongoing support for the NWT Business Directory project.

During the year, the bureau continued to represent territorial statistical interests in dealings with Statistics Canada, federal government departments generally, and the Conference Board of Canada. Of note were cooperative efforts with Statistics Canada relating to the 1989 NWT labor force survey and work with that agency directed towards improving the NWT economic data series.

Deputy Ministers

G. Bickert
Deputy Minister
Justice

E. Nielsen
Deputy Minister
Finance

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works

A. Menard
Deputy Minister
Municipal and
Community Affairs

J. Handley
Deputy Minister
Education

G. Braden
Deputy Minister
Federal/Provincial
Relations

L. Vertes
Deputy
Minister of the
Executive Council

J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

B. Cowcill
Deputy Minister
Health

B. Doyle
Deputy Minister
Social Services

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Safety and
Public Services

G. Tanner
Deputy Minister
Personnel

D. Noseworthy
Deputy Minister
Economic Develop-
ment and Tourism

J. Nelson
Comptroller-General

P. Alvirez
Deputy Minister
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

H. Gerein
Deputy Minister
Transportation

Regional Directors

K. MacRury
Baffin
Regional Director

M. Vaydik
Keewatin
Regional Director

H. Adamache
Kitikmeot
Regional Director

D. Ellis
Fort Smith
Regional Director

Corporations

J. Robertson
Chairman
Northwest Territories
Power Corporation

J. Heron
President
Northwest Territories
Housing Corporation

DEPARTMENTS

Duck hunters obtain food from Great Slave Lake

Renewable Resources

The Honourable
Titus Allooloo
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Culture and
Communications

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

October 1989 marked two years since the Honourable Titus Allooloo became Minister of Renewable Resouces. As Minister he has been fully involved in a wide variety of renewable resources issues and developments.

Mr. Allooloo met with federal Fisheries Minister Tom Siddon and Greenland's Fisheries Minister Kaj Egede in June to discuss the developing fisheries industry in the Baffin Region. Later in the month, Mr. Allooloo visited PEI to observe the fishing industry there. The Minister attended an Inuit Circumpolar Conference in July in Greenland to further cooperation between northern countries in research and strategies for conserving the environment and renewable resources.

In April 1989, the Minister attended a meeting of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. He made a representation to the federal government to continue the clean-up of abandoned military sites in the NWT. Mr. Allooloo also discussed the possibility of joint federal/territorial funding for the clean-up of polychlorinated biphenals (PCBs) on abandoned disposal sites where the responsible company is unknown.

In July Mr. Allooloo signed a formal agreement with the federal government to cooperate in developing a geographic information system (GIS) capability and a series of satellite remote sensing experiments. Through satellite pictures of the earth these systems will be useful in collecting, storing and manipulating geographic information and will make it easier to keep track of and manage natural resources.

In the area of land use planning, the Minister reviewed a proposed plan submitted by the Lancaster Sound Land Use Planning Committee in February. A final plan which will provide guidance to government, industry and community organizations in land use decision-making is expected to be approved by the Minister and the Executive Council in 1990.

The Department of Renewable Resources is continuing to strive for the co-existence of economic development and a healthy, well-cared for environment in the north. The Minister is committed to ensuring that the NWT economy and environment function as a unit, the two parts vital for continued prosperity and health.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The Policy and Planning Division is continuing to negotiate the delegation of inland fisheries management from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Negotiations towards bilateral trans-boundary water agreements with Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon are also continuing. Once finalized, the agreements will provide a mechanism for management of the waters of the Mackenzie River basin which are shared by the Northwest Territories and its neighbouring jurisdictions for the benefit of current and future generations.

Discussion papers have been generated towards a sustainable development policy, an environmental protection policy, a forest fire management policy, a forest management policy and a water management policy.

The Department of Renewable Resources chairs the Kiggavik Coordinating Committee, an interdepartmental working group which is coordinating all GNWT involvement in the Kiggavik uranium mine Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Office (FEARO) review.

In 1989 the department focused on environmental assessments of military activities in the north. The department is conducting environmental assessments of the North Warning

Winners of the Forestry Poster Contest in Fort Good Hope were treated to a helicopter ride.

System and, in particular, the five Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) that are planned for the NWT. Similar assessments are being conducted for low-level flights.

The Policy and Planning Division is also responsible for coordinating information requirements for northern residents on the Alberta-Pacific pulp mill environmental review. Implementation of the land claims agreements, in particular the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, is beginning. Interim wildlife management boards are established and operating for the Dene/Metis and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut settlement areas.

Two major legislative initiatives in progress are the new *Environmental Protection Act* and revision of the *Wildlife Act*. The scope of the *Environmental Protection Act* is much broader than the previous act and consequently has received a mixed response. The *Wildlife Act* is being revised to take into account the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and to improve operational provisions.

POLLUTION CONTROL

The division is undertaking several projects related to air quality. Research by the Inland Waters Directorate on Ellesmere Island into the deposition of pollutants by long range atmospheric transport is being co-sponsored by the division. An acid deposition monitoring station being operated at Snare Rapids in the western NWT is adding vital northern information to the national program. A National Atmospheric Pollution Surveillance station is operated at Yellowknife to monitor dustfall, arsenic trioxide, sulphate, nitrate and lead levels in air.

Working cooperatively with municipalities, government agencies and interest groups to raise the public's awareness of litter, the division's 'Put Garbage In Its Place' theme is becoming well-known across the NWT.

Oil spill containment and clean-up courses were held in three regional centres to provide government personnel, fire fighters, and community officials with the knowledge required to respond to spills in their communities. Thirty people from across the NWT successfully completed the course during 1989. The course is now part of the Renewable Resource Technology Program curriculum at the Thebacha Campus of Arctic College.

The public and industry continue to be encouraged to report all spills or potential spills of hazardous materials to the federal/territorial 24-hour spill report line. Since January 1981, there have been 1,056 spills reported in the Northwest Territories. The spills involved 7,308,000 litres of petroleum and chemicals. For the period of January 1 to August 31, 1989, 134 spills involving 489,000 litres of petroleum and chemicals were reported.

The division is studying an old petroleum spill near Rankin Inlet to determine the effects of weathering on petroleum under Arctic conditions.

An agreement respecting regulatory agencies' roles in monitoring and investigating spills was renegotiated during 1989. Agencies signing this agreement include the Department of Renewable Resources, four federal agencies and the Inuvialuit Lands Administration.

The division takes an active role in the environmental evaluation of industrial, municipal and government projects on both federal and territorial lands. During 1989, major projects included Urangeshellschaft's Kiggavik project which is in the FEARO process, Neptune Resources' Colomac Mine, development of the North Warning System and clean-up of abandoned military and industrial sites across the north.

The division continued to investigate the feasibility of solid waste recycling by sponsoring a solid waste recycling pilot project in Yellowknife. Other programs include the establishment of municipal household hazardous waste days, providing instructions for the disposal of institutional chemicals and biomedical wastes and the site clean-up of the Cape Christian abandoned LORAN military site near Clyde River.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION/ RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Resource Development section provided services to renewable resource harvesters and recognized organizations which direct their efforts to enhancing the wise use of renewable resources in the NWT. Grants and contributions totalling $1.195 million were distributed in support of their initiatives.

During the year 14 projects totalling $981,000 were approved under the product development and test marketing program of the renewable resource development subsidiary agreement of the Economic Development Agreement (EDA).

Lake assessment work to identify potential fish stocking sites continued during the year. Eight lakes and two borrow pits were stocked with rainbow trout and arctic char fingerlings as part of the research plan. A number of these lakes and the borrow pits were fished out in the fall to determine growth rates for future stocking.

A tranquilized barrenground grizzly is tagged and tattooed by Renewable Resources staff.

Arctic char eggs collected last year were successfully hatched and a brood stock is now being developed in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' hatchery facility in Winnipeg. The brood stock development will take up to five years but will ensure an ongoing supply of young char in the future.

During 1989 the division focused attention on firearm safety. An examination of accident reports revealed that most accidents could have been prevented. About 400 students attend firearm safety courses each year but it was decided that the safety message must get out to more of the general public, particularly the active hunter. A television spot was produced along with a series of radio and newspaper advertisements and a firearm safety awareness program was developed for children in junior grades. A northern content video was produced for use during courses and an improved instructors manual was printed and introduced to upgrade and certify instructors.

Traps certified by the Fur Institute of Canada became available during 1989 and were introduced at trappers' workshops. These traps will now become part of a program that will permit the trapper to exchange old traps for new.

Fur production for the 1988/89 season declined to $4.3 million from the record $6.1 million the previous year. This was the result of average marten prices falling from $107 to $87, combined with a reduced harvest down from 37,000 to 28,600. The average lynx price was reduced by $145 to $245 however, the harvest increased by 1,100 to 3,163. The general decline in fur prices continues. Many factors contribute to the decline including high interest rates, the value of the Canadian dollar, over-production of ranched fur and the anti-fur movement. Fox has been particularly hard hit with reds averaging less than $19 and whites just over $12. There was little demand for muskrats with the average at $1.64. Polar bear and wolf showed better strength at $1,346 and $254 averages respectively.

The Conservation Education section continued its role in assisting the department in communicating with the public. The annual publication of the Summary of Hunting Regulations and the Sport Fishing Guide was accomplished. Hundreds of letters requesting information on wildlife, hunting and fishing were answered.

An Arctic tern in flight.

A video tape summarizing the Bathurst caribou management plan was completed. A poster and pamphlet describing the requirements for an export permit were designed and printed this year.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The Wildlife Management Division was reorganized into Wildlife Studies and Wildlife Management sections. The Wildlife Studies section will retain responsibility for species studies. The newly created Wildlife Management section will be responsible for the translation of technical information on the structure and functioning of biological systems into actual management programs.

In 1989 most caribou herds in the Northwest Territories were large and healthy. Thus, the time was appropriate to suspend most field operations for a year and examine the results from past work and to chart a course for the 1990's. Meanwhile activities focused on community consultations for the draft Bathurst caribou management plan.

Efforts to increase the number of endangered wood bison have been successful to the extent that the limited male-only hunting of the Mackenzie population was continued for the second year in 1989. Hunting has had little impact on the population but natural factors are beginning to slow its annual rate of growth. The Wildlife Management Division continues to participate in the wood bison recovery team under the recovery of nationally endangered wildlife program and the Environmental Assessment Review Process Panel's (EARP) review of northern diseased bison.

With more than $6.3 million worth of Northwest Territories' furs sold in auctions during 1988/89, the furbearer management program will play an important role in further developing this industry. In its second year of operation the program focused on lynx and marten. The two species are of great value to northern trappers and, because they are easily trapped, are most prone to over-harvest. Results from studies on both furbearers will provide information to optimize long-term yield, ensure the existence of viable populations and prove to the national and international communities that furbearers are managed in a wise and responsible manner in the NWT.

Primary emphasis of the raptor management program was on monitoring gyrfalcon populations. Efforts continued to focus on gathering a consistent data set on their population status.

Waterfowl projects used a labour-intensive, on-the-ground, approach involving a number of local residents. A new field station on the Kent Peninsula was the focal point of activities during 1989. As part of the North American waterfowl management plan, two cooperative three-year projects were initiated with Ducks Unlimited Canada. One project identified important brood-rearing and moulting habitat of white-fronted

1. A lone wolf makes his way across a frozen lake.

2. A juvenile snowy owl in summer plumage.

3. A polar bear paddles through clear Arctic waters.

1. *Jimmy Bonnetrouge of Fort Providence checks his rabbit snares.*

2. *A Conibear trap workshop sponsored by Renewable Resources at Axe Point Trapping School near Fort Providence.*

3. *Nathan Gully and Alfred Rabesca check their nets by the ramparts near Fort Good Hope.*

4. *Inuit fisherman draw sustenance from a lake.*

geese in the Kitikmeot region, the other project examined land use by spring staging Canada, lesser snow, ross and white-fronted geese.

REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING

The Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission submitted its land use plan in February 1989 to the Renewable Resources and DIAND Ministers for approval. It was the first plan completed through the Northern Land Use Planning Program as well as the first plan in Canada to incorporate sustainable development as its focus.

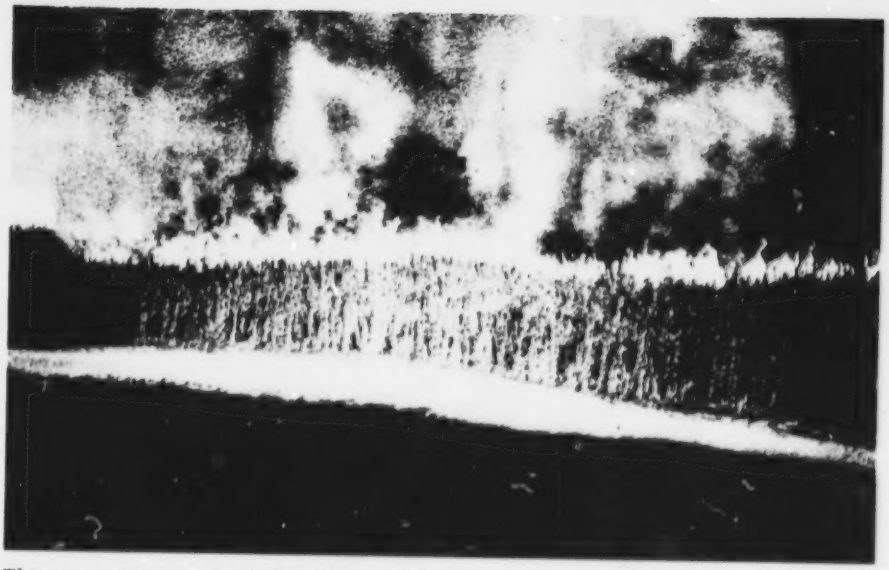
The Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea Regional Planning Commission continued work on the preparation of a land use plan for the Delta/Beaufort region. The commission focused efforts on sectoral workshops and discussion groups which included participation from the communities, federal and territorial governments, industry and other interests. A draft land use plan is expected in March, 1990.

The Nunavut Regional Planning Commission was appointed in June 1989 to carry out planning in the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut claim area. The Keewatin will be the initial priority planning area. Monitoring and implementation of the Lancaster Sound plan will be overseen by the Nunavut Commission.

The Denendeh Regional Planning Commission was appointed in June 1989. In the fall, the commission toured communities to introduce itself and to solicit input on how planning should proceed.

The Northern Land Use Planning Program underwent an evaluation of its effectiveness during 1989. Federal Cabinet is to review the evaluation report to determine funding for the program beyond fiscal year 1989/90. The independently prepared evaluation report supported the continuation of the program.

In July 1989 the Regional Land Use Planning Division won the Grand Award for Planning Excellence from the Canadian Institute of Planners. The award was received for a video which introduces the concept of land use planning and explains how people can participate in the process. The video has also been translated into aboriginal languages for use in communities throughout the Northwest Territories.



This crown fire near Little Bear River, 40 kilometres from Fort Norman, burned approximately 31,800 hectares.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

During 1988/89 the total approved timber harvest was 39,963 cubic metres.

Total lumber production was over 20,000 cubic metres or 4,000,000 board feet. Most of this production came from the Cameron Hills.

1988/89 Approved Timber Harvest	
Fuelwood	17,731 m_3
Roundwood	1,771 m_3
Sawtimber	20,461 m_3
Total:	**39,963 m_3**

The total harvest is down 20,000 m3, but this is largely attributable to the Fort Resolution sawmill being out of production while carrying out an equipment upgrade.

A timber inventory and forest management plan is currently underway for the north Slave River valley and will be available in March, 1990. As well, a timber inventory was carried out in the Redknife River and Trout River areas to determine merchantable timber areas and volumes.

Work continued in the establishment of woodlots with a second woodlot located for commercial use in the Hay River area and a new woodlot designated and made accessible at Fort Simpson.

Post harvest surveys were conducted in the Cameron Hills on 1987/88 cuts and these showed that natural regeneration was not occurring and that site preparation and reforestation will be necessary.

A nursery feasibility study completed this year indicated that a tree nursery is economically viable for the NWT with the optimal location being Hay River.

The jack pine was declared as the official NWT tree after the public helped choose the tree in an offical tree selection campaign held in May.

The department again worked with Forestry Canada in monitoring insect and disease problems. The spruce infestation appears to have increased both in extent and severity in the Fort Liard/Fort Simpson areas. As well, the larch sawfly infestation is moderate to severe throughout the same area. Forestry Canada is compiling a report which will evaluate the situation and help the department to make recommendations and take action.

The department and Forestry Canada entered into a Cooperative Forestry Agreement which provided $300,000 in funding. This helped in acquiring a geographical information system (GIS) and valuable remote sensing imagery for use in forest inventory. The GIS will help in the development of forest management planning and in forest inventory.

FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT

In 1989 there were 600 recorded forest fires in the Northwest Territories of which 350 were fought. This exceeds by 30% the activity of

1973, the previous record year.The potential for a serious fire season was perceived early and a continuing weather watch was begun on April 24th. The serious multiple fire outbreaks did not begin until the first week of August when all districts registered extreme fire danger ratings. Under the influence of a blocked ridge of high pressure during the first two weeks of August, all stations recorded much above normal temperatures. With thunderstorms occurring at the same time, lightning accounted for 90% of all fire starts. Yellowknife, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith Districts recorded more than 100 fires each.

Aid consisting of two airtanker groups and four medium lift helicopters was provided during the season to British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The aircraft were recalled when the fire danger ratings increased in the Northwest Territories. With the multiple fire starts of early August every district was overload with work precluding the normal inter-district transfer of resouces for major events. Consequently, a fire which escaped a full initial attack under severe burning conditions in the Fort McPherson/Arctic Red River area which became a potential threat to the two communities required assistance from outside the NWT.

The Alberta Forest Service responded by providing 84 fully equipped fire fighters and a four person fire management team. Together with almost an equal number of fire fighters from the NWT, a major suppression effort was undertaken on this fire and it was prevented from encroaching upon either of the two communities. This fire burned 75,480 hectares. In areas away from communities, 250 fires burned approximately 328,700 hectares.

The Renewable Resources radio networks experienced extremely heavy usage this year due to the severity of the fire season. The new specialized fireline radio equipment, including fire base-camp kits, link repeater and sector kits also received a good workout, with favourable results.

Upgrading of the Sahtu district's radio system was carried out in the spring. Two new repeater sites were

Hauling drinking water from Great Slave Lake.

installed this summer, one in Yellowknife district and one in the Fort Smith district. Also, new radio equipment was installed in the Fort Simpson and Yellowknife districts this fall.

A state of the art lightning location advanced display system was operational this fire season and performed very well. Norman Wells was added to the network in early July leaving Inuvik as the only district remaining to be added to the network in 1990. There are eight of these sites operational within the forested area.

Major construction projects undertaken for the fire operations program included the first phase of a two year construction project for the new Norman Wells air tanker base and new warehouse/office facilities in Fort Resolution and Fort Norman.

Throughout the western Northwest Territories 303 emergency fire fighters have been trained and certified since January 1, 1989.

The Department of Renewable Resources continues to utilize existing training courses and to develop new ones to keep its personnel current with advancing forest fire management technology.

One of the newest technologies that has been introduced into the NWT this year is the ground application of FOAM (a short term fire retardant) on the fire perimeter. It was used in two districts on a trial basis. Its performance has been monitored and the information generated will be evaluated this winter.

CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING

The Department of Renewable Resource is in the second year of a three year remote sensing "Technology Enhancement Program" for the Northwest Territories. This joint demonstration program with the federal government, Centre for Remote Sensing, is to determine the effectiveness and cost efficiency of remote sensing technology in resource management work in the Northwest Territories.

A remote sensing specialist has been conducting various remote sensing and geographic information system workshops and training courses for resource management specialists in the public and private sectors. Participants from the territorial government have included the departments of Municipal and Community Affairs, Public Works, Transportation, Economic Development and Tourism, Culture and Communications and Renewable Resources.

Other participating agencies have included Giant Yellowknife Mines, Nerco Con Mine, Hidden Lake Gold Mines, Indian and Northern Affairs, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Parks Canada, Inuvialuit Land Administration, Dene/Metis Negotiating Secretariat and the federal Land Use Planning Office.

During its operation, the Centre has experienced a significant increase in the use of remote sensing and geographic information system technology by both the public and private sector. This technology has proven to be beneficial in other regions of Canada and there are currently nine demonstration projects in the Northwest Territories. These projects include forestry management, fire management, archaeology, wildlife habitat, geology and environmental assessment.

Culture and Communications

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Language issues in the Northwest Territories were a primary focus of the Honourable Titus Allooloo, Minister of Culture and Communications, in 1989. While striving to meet official language obligations in the NWT, the Minister has aboriginal language development and the Government of NWT's ability to provide services in aboriginal languages.

To that end the Minister has negotiated an extension to the Canada-Northwest Territories Agreement on Contributions for Aboriginal Languages with the Secretary of State. He is now negotiating with the federal government on a multi-year agreement to replace the current one-year agreement for the delivery of French language services.

Mr. Allooloo is the Chairperson of the Special Committee on Aboriginal Languages, created by the Legislative Assembly in October, to report on the best methods of promoting and using aboriginal languages in the NWT.

Other ministerial initiatives directed at aboriginal language programs included: ongoing language research, particularly for the Dene standardization project; participation of the Language Bureau in Inuktitut word conferences; addition of a Dene linguist and an Inuktitut terminologist; reorganization of the Inuvik regional Language Bureau in order to make staff more available for public service; and conducting a variety of interpreter/communicator training programs.

In the area of museums, the Minister has directed that the program be more focused on community involvement in archaeological research, access to artifacts and information, and in heritage training. The redirection has resulted in an increase in the number of training opportunities in archaeology, toponymy and museums.

On behalf of the people of the NWT, the Minister, with the assistance of the Inuit Heritage Committee, chaired by Deputy Commissioner Ann Hanson, successfully negotiated repatriation of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Inuit art collection. Increased emphasis on oral tradition was a Cultural Affairs priority in 1989. Efforts were increased in oral tradition research and recording programs to promote cultural strength and diversity.

A new program to support northern performers at venues across the NWT and Canada was implemented. The first edition of the "Directory of Performing Artists in the NWT" was produced to raise the profile of NWT performers.

Continuing to actively support the development of Television Northern Canada (TVNC), the Minister announced the two year secondment of Assistant Deputy Minister, Ross Harvey, to the position of TVNC Executive Director. This new northern communications network promises to benefit all northern people and greatly enhance cultural development and understanding.

The Minister was pleased to publish, in co-operation with the Minister of Education, the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi, "A Promise Fulfilled", a photo documentary of the historic visit of Pope John Paul II to Fort Simpson.

LANGUAGE BUREAU

The Language Bureau delivers interpreting and translating services to the Legislative Assembly and Government of NWT departments and agencies in all NWT aboriginal languages, English and French.

To enrich aboriginal language services in 1989, the Minister added a Dene linguist trainee, hired through the Department of Education, and an Inuktitut terminologist/proofreader.

The bureau is divided into Dene, Inuit, and French sections, each involved in significant language projects.

Technical reports for standardizing each of the five Dene languages were prepared and circulated by the Dene section. The Dene Languages Planning Committee has recommended that a permanent Dene languages committee be created to monitor the standardization project and resolve development issues as they occur.

The Inuit section has made progress on the computerization of Inuktitut, to provide better written communication. A new computer software program that allows formatting of

The Inuit Art Collection signing ceremony July 4. Seated from left to right, GNWT Government Leader Dennis Patterson, Inuit Cultural Institute President Ollie Ittinuar, DIAND Minister Pierre Cadieux and Culture and Communications Minister Titus Allooloo.

translated government financial estimates will substantially cut translation time.

French translation has been completed on a great number of government documents and forms while translation work on Territorial Acts and Regulations progresses. The French section has continued to contribute to the development of government language policy, recognizing the language diversity of the NWT.

An interpreter/translator basic training program manual was completed this year. The manual is used in the training of all new interpreter/translators. An orientation package for employees was also completed. Eight staff members attended an intensive two-week legal interpreting course sponsored by the Department of Justice, in addition to regular interpreter/translator upgrading.

The Language Bureau is a major participant in native language development conferences. Staff from the bureau participated in the 12th annual Inuktitut Terminology Conference and three Inuit staff members attended the Inuit Circumpolar Conference held early this year in Greenland.

To spread knowledge of aboriginal languages, Language Bureau staff assisted in Arctic College's interpreter/translator program, serving as instructors and evaluators and sponsoring student practicums in Iqaluit and Fort Smith. The first students to take this one-year program graduated in April, 1989.

Collaboration on aboriginal language research and development projects with other organizations has proven valueable. Examples are the aboriginal language immersion program in Fort Simpson, the Chipewyan literacy project in Snowdrift, and the Fort McPherson Dene medicine project, all undertaken with the Dene Cultural Institute. A native language audience survey was undertaken in conjunction with the Native Communications Society of the Western Arctic.

In response to Inuvik region community requests the Minister implemented Language Bureau reorganization in 1989, relocating two interpreter/translators based in Inuvik. One was moved to Fort Franklin, the other to Fort McPherson, to improve access to language services to the communities.

The regional managers of the GNWT Language Bureau meet for their bi-annual management meeting.

The 1989 formation of the Interpreter/Translators Society of the NWT (ITSNWT) was a significant step in the growth of professional language services. A territorial society, rather than a branch of a southern organization, ITSNWT was formed to provide better representation of the north's unique language situation. The organization has been accepted for membership into the national Canadian Interpreters and Translators Council (CITC). Through CITC, aboriginal language certification standards for interpreter/translators will be developed. This is a unique and exciting development in Canadian language history as aboriginal language certification standards do not currently exist.

MUSEUMS/HERITAGE

Museums/Heritage Division embarked on a revised long range strategy focusing on community involvement in historic research, community access to artifacts and archival materials, heritage training, and regional and community museum development, in 1989.

Three major archaeological field projects were conducted. The Mackenzie Delta Heritage Project, initiated in 1983 to rescue information from eroding archaeological sites in the Mackenzie Delta, had its final field season this year. Over the past six years four sites have yielded 7,500 archaeological specimens. Seventeen northern research assistants from 15 NWT communities have received archaeological training from the project.

With the support of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism an extensive reconnaissance of archaeological sites and evaluation of historic structures was undertaken along the Canol Trail, which follows the route of a pipeline built between Norman Wells and Whitehorse during World War II. A community musem has been developed in Norman Wells highlighting the Canol Trail and the history of the area oil industry.

With the assistance of the Inuit Cultural Institute, the Sentry Island archaeological project was conducted. The project provided training in basic field methods to three youth from the Keewatin. The Sentry Island sites were camping places of the Thule and Caribou Inuit and consist of heavy stone features such as tent rings, caches, kayak rests, and graves.

Historic plaques have been erected to designate significant cultural sites in the NWT. These include the Pelly Bay Roman Catholic stone church, the Treaty Eleven site on the Keele River, and the John Franklin wintering post located in the community of Fort Franklin. A joint plaque unveiling ceremony was celebrated with the Town of Fort Smith and the Government of Alberta to mark the Slave River Mountain Portage Rapids.

To celebrate the Mackenzie River bicentennial, the Fort Providence National Historic Site plaque was recast to include a Slavey version of the history of the river.

Archival collections have continued to grow, as has demand for materials. The archives library now contains 6,500 titles, including monographs, journals and reprints, and a 500-title rare book collection.

The toponymy section gathers traditional geographical names used by aboriginal people of the NWT, which reflect aboriginal culture and history.

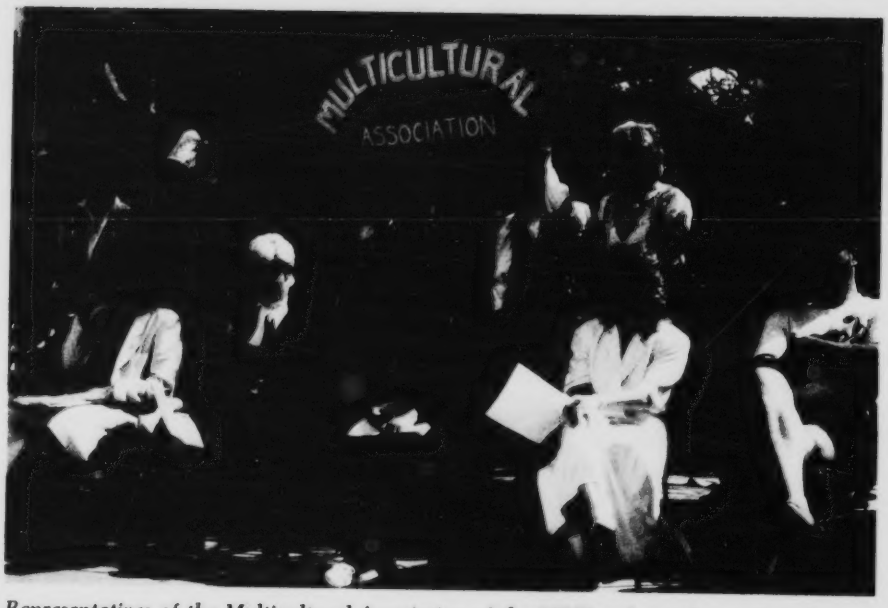
A major field study, "Project Keewatin NUNA-TOP 1989", is recording traditional Inuit geographical names in the Keewatin. The five year project, funded by Culture and Communications and Indian and Northern Affairs is managed by the Inuit Cultural Institute. A one year toponymic training program in research techniques for two native researchers is also in progress.

Arviat, meaning bow-head whale, officially became Eskimo Point's new name in 1989, following a community plebescite. Another toponymic decision commemorates Wardair founder Max Ward's contribution to NWT aviation, with the naming of Max Ward Lake (65° 29' N, 113° 42' W).

Significant developments in community heritage programs include:

- opening of the Norman Wells Historical Centre, with its focus on the Canol Trail and the local oil industry;
- initial planning for the Kingnait Cultural Centre in Cape Dorset, a museum, art gallery, and cultural centre;
- launching of the Holman photo history project which will see the development of a local archives and photo exhibit; and,
- the donation of a photo exhibition to Pond Inlet, which hangs in the community library.

Special heritage presentations displayed in 1989, included a Canadian Heritage River System display, an exhibition of Dewey Soper sketches, and the "Trapline Lifeline" exhibit highlighting the NWT fur industry. A special Slavey and English exhibit was prepared for installation in the ?ehtseo Ahya School in Fort Franklin showing how local residents and archaeologists worked together to study the history of Fort Franklin. The exhibit features maps, photographs, and watercolour paintings done in 1825 and 1826.



Representatives of the Multicultural Association of the NWT welcomed new Canadians at a citizenship ceremony in Yellowknife on Canada Day.

Two outstanding collections, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Inuit sculpture and craft collection, and a collection of A. Y. Jackson's paintings of northern scenes, donated by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. and the federal Minister of Privatization, were returned to the NWT. Additional Jackson works were received from Giant Yellowknife Mines and Naomi Jackson Groves, A. Y. Jackson's daughter.

Over 40,000 people visited the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and over 47,000 visited the 11 other community heritage centres in the NWT in 1989.

Joint programs with the Soviet Union and Greenland highlighted a successful year of promoting circumpolar heritage interaction.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Cultural Affairs Division supports, promotes and enhances cultural diversity and the arts in the NWT. This is accomplished through the distribution of grants and contributions, research, consultation and the development of policy and legislation. Cultural Affairs also provides administrative and professional services to the NWT Arts Council.

Enhanced funding for 1989-90 has provided increased financial support for the performing arts and oral tradition research.

The support to northern performers program provides funding to northern performing artists including musicians, dancers, drummers, storytellers and actors. This assistance enables participation at local, national and international venues, which included: the Keewatin Regional Festival in Arviat, NWT; the Fort Smith Friendship Festival in Fort Smith, NWT; the Northern Storytellers' Festival in Whitehorse, Yukon; the Festival by the Sea in Saint John, New Brunswick; Winterlude in Ottawa, Ontario; and the Jeux Canada Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The oral tradition program, initiated to promote the tradition of oral sharing and passing of cultural knowledge, funded nine research projects in 1989.

Projects serving to strengthen the cultural identity of NWT residents often involved elders teaching young people cultural activities and skills. Gwich'in elders presented workshops at a tribal conference in Fort McPherson, Pannirtuqmiut women taught traditional sewing techniques in Pangnirtung, and Dogrib elders taught local children about fish and fishing near Rae.

The Dene and Inuit Cultural Institutes continue to receive government support through Cultural Affairs.

The NWT Arts Council met three times in 1989 resulting in support to 28 artists for projects such as drum-

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1. Traditional Dene handgames, such as this one in Fort Simpson, take place at special celebrations across the Western Arctic throughout the year.

2. Alexander Emetegin from Ueler, USSR, and Paulassie Kaunaeloosie of Broughton Island compare ivory carving techniques.

3. Traditional Inuit drummer Julien Targak performs in Rankin Inlet.

4. Archaeology trainee Titus Suvaksiuk of Arviat on a dig overseen by the Inuit Cultural Institute and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Center.

ming workshops, a painting and carving series, and summer schools for the arts. The Council more clearly defined funding guidelines and eligibility criteria for its program.

In collaboration with the Society for the Encouragement of Northern Talent, Cultural Affairs produced the "Directory of Performing Artists in the NWT," a listing of northern performers to be used as a resource manual for northern and southern festival coordinators.

AUDIO VISUAL SECTION

Participation in the development of Television Northern Canada (TVNC) represents the most exciting communications project the section worked on in 1989.

A consortium made up of aboriginal broadcasters in the NWT, Yukon, Northern Quebec and Labrador; the Governments of NWT and Yukon; and the National Aboriginal Communications Society, TVNC plans to broadcast across northern Canada in the fall of 1991. Funding in the amount of $10 million is being provided by the federal Department of Communications to cover equipment installation and lease costs for the required satellite transponder.

Planning and development of programming for TVNC is underway.The Minister has emphasized the importance of early planning for educational and informational broadcasting. Collaborative film production is playing an increasing role in the audio visual section as efforts are made to stimulate the development of the private film industry in the NWT. A successful film, co-produced with Pido Productions, "How The Fish Got Their Shapes", was featured on CBC North's inaugural satellite up-link show. A collaborative effort with the Native Theatre Group of Yellowknife resulted in an excellent film dealing with child sexual abuse.

Other productions include documenting exchange visits between craftspeople from the NWT and the Soviet Union, sponsoring a production by the Canadian Commission for Visual Anthropology and Esti Kulturfilm of Estonia which will document lifestyles of the Yupic Eskimo and Chukchi in Eastern Siberia, and other films on behalf of government departments which have been produced in aboriginal languages.

Community communications systems were upgraded in 1989 with the installation of satellite receiving and local transmission equipment in the communities of Snare Lake and Trout Lake. This brings to 25 the number of communities that are served by the Culture and Communications' system, developed to take radio and television programming to communities where the CBC does not provide service. Further improvements are planned for these sites with the introduction of TVNC in the fall of 1991.

Local radio societies are popular in the NWT. The department provides societies in 30 different communities with grants to assist with the operating costs of local radio.

Recognizing the important role played by aboriginal broadcasters, the department continued to contribute $30,000 to each of the three major regional aboriginal communications groups in the NWT, the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, Native Broadcasting Society of the Western Arctic and Inuvialuit Broadcasting Society. In addition, the department has seconded a staff member to TVNC, as its Executive Director, for two years.

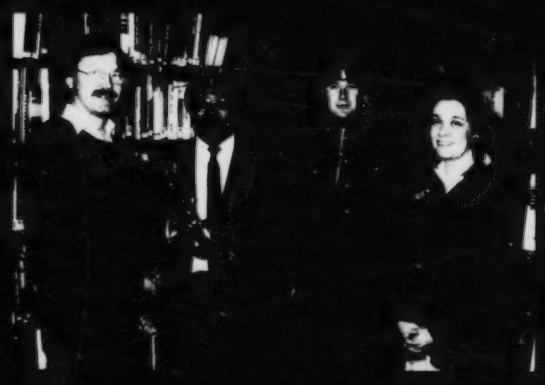
The section maintains a comprehensive, contemporary collection of more than 10,000 photographs for use in various publications and displays. This year it was updated through purchases from private collections, and location photography in each of the NWT's five regions.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Automation of Library Services became effective in 1989 with a 47,000-title database being accessed by 19 terminals in 7 different NWT locations. Efforts continue to enhance library services further, through the addition of new collections to the database and increased numbers of terminal locations for the public.

Under the guidance of local library boards and municipal councils community library programs have been greatly enriched. In Fort Simpson, display cases for local artifacts and new shelving around a portable stage in the children's section were built. The board of the Donald Suluk Community Library in Arviat promotes the use of the library for a variety of recreational and cultural programs. The Clyde River library has received funding to conduct an oral history project and has also received funding for a children's Inuit literature collection. The Pond Inlet library has been named the Rebecca Panikpak Idlout Library in memory of a young teacher who had been very involved

Culture and Communications cameraman Gary Milligan records biologist Mitch Taylor's polar bear project in Wager Bay for an instructional video.



1. Mark Kalluak, language coordinator for the Inuit Cultural Institute in Arviat, edits ICI's ISUMASI magazine.

2. Minister of Culture and Communications Titus Allooloo poses with the National Film Board's Oscar during the launching of NWT Public Library Services' video collection. From left to right, Gordon McCrea of the NFB, Mr. Allooloo, RCMP Constable André Marcoux, and Barbara Jo Man of the Yellowknife Public Library.

3. Bonhomme de Carnaval found her way to the Caribou Carnival to sample the sweet treats.

with the school's Inuktitut reading program and had co-authored Inuktitut books published by the Baffin Divisional Board of Education.

The Iqaluit Centennial Library Board hosted author/broadcaster Peter Gzowski during National Book Week. The Amitturmiut Library in Igloolik continues to circulate more than 8,000 items per year and sets a positive example of a combined school/community library program with shared staffing. Inuvik's Library Board has initiated a project to copy aboriginal language tapes from the CBC collection. The board has actively and successfully pursued funding to develop its own collections.

Full time regional library service in the Baffin has expedited reference enquiry response and the delivery of requested documents.

Inuktitut collections were catalogued and placed in 13 Inuit communities while French library materials were placed in 8 communities.

The Minister of Culture and Communications unveiled the NWT Library Services' video collection, in cooperation with the National Film Board, in 1989. The 2,700 video collection, containing northern, children's, documentary, and entertainment selections, has been distributed to 19 community libraries. The use of libraries and the quality of NWT service continues to improve. The number of interlibrary loan requests has more than doubled over last year. Procedures are continually being revised in order to cope with the greatly expanded use of services. NWT libraries have a strong and growing future.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTION

The Publications and Production staff are responsible for the design, printing and publishing of written material on behalf of the Government of NWT, either through the use of in-house resources or through contracts with the private sector.

Pond Inlet's new Rebecca P. Idlout Library has a variety of books and materials for people of all ages. From left to right, Jeannie Arreak, Lorette Koonoo, Elisapee Ootoova and Simon Anaviapik.

In 1989, approximately one third of all departmental requests for design work were contracted to private NWT design firms with none of the contracts tendered outside the NWT.

While the largest project handled by Design on an annual basis is the government annual report, many smaller pamphlets, booklets, reports, and displays are developed annually. Of particular note in 1989 was the design of a photo-record commemorating the historic visit of Pope John Paul II to Fort Simpson in 1987, "A Promise Fulfilled".

Multi-language design work is a standard practice in the Design, the staff working closely with the Language Bureau on both aboriginal and French language material.

The Printing Bureau handles the printing requirements of the government either through the in-house print shop or by placing work with commercial printers.

A major undertaking this year was the printing of the 1987 Revised Statutes of the NWT in bilingual English/French format. These will be available for distribution early in 1990. The complete Revised Statutes will also be available on computer disk at the same time. This will represent the first jurisdiction in the country to provide this service.

The Printing Bureau instituted a system of supplying Consolidated Acts on computer disk as an inexpensive method of getting necessary information out to the legal community in a timely fashion.

A special loose-leaf edition of the Safety Act and Regulations was printed so that revisions could easily be inserted without the need to eliminate whole publications.

Amongst many other publications, the Printing Bureau handled the printing of the government Annual Report, the Publications Catalogue, the Grants and Loans Catalogue, and the Report of the Special Committee on the Northern Economy.

Education

The Honourable
Stephen Kakfwi
Minister of Education
Minister of Safety and
Public Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

As Minister of Education, the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi believes that consultation and community participation are necessary for a truly effective system of education and training. Continuing dialogue will enable the Government of the Northwest Territories to develop and adapt programs to meet the educational needs of our children and people who need training to find work, and to meet the challenges facing society.

In order to realize the GNWT's economic development priority, the Department of Education is emphasizing the training of northerners for jobs. Through the cooperation of government and private business, two major construction projects provided training for local residents resulting in long-term employment opportunities. The Rankin Inlet Forward Operating Location, part of the new North Warning System, provided jobs for 25 local residents. Fifty-four Dogrib residents were trained at the Neptune Mine, 100 miles north of Yellowknife.

To help meet the needs of employers and potential workers, Education's Northern Training and Employment Register (ENTER) was established this year. The register lists northerners interested in training or employment. Employers can use the register as a resource when hiring, and Education uses it to determine the training needs in each region.

The NWT Literacy Strategy began to make an impact in 1989. During the spring session of the Legislative Assembly, the Minister announced the beginning of a $1.9 million fund for community-based literacy projects which would be available over the next three years. On September 8, International Literacy Day, the Minister presented the first literacy recognition awards honouring students and educators who have made significant contributions to literacy in the NWT. The awards will continue to be presented in 1990 which has been declared International Literacy Year by the United Nations. Also, in recognition of International Literacy Year, planning has commenced for a Circumpolar Literacy Conference, to be held in Yellowknife in April, 1990.

Since the school system plays such an important role in preparing people for employment and since schools cannot achieve success without the support of parents and communities, community parent support teams have been established in Arviat and Rae-Edzo to promote parents' involvement in their children's educations. The teams determine the information parents need to participate and plan activities to help parents contribute to the learning experiences of their children.

In the NWT too many students have dropped out of the school system or are contemplating doing so. In an effort to address the issue the Minister has emphasized programs like the school-community counsellor program which recognizes the need for the department, boards, educators and parents to work together to try to bring these youth back into the system. He has also encouraged public involvement in education by giving the public the opportunity to guide the development of NWT curricula through a Curriculum Advisory Council which started in October, 1989.

Public direction in education has been enhanced through the continiung development of divisional boards of education. In April, the Beaufort-Delta, Sahtu and Dogrib areas all achieved divisional board status, doubling the number of boards in the NWT. The Deh Cho and South Slave areas continue to work towards forming divisional boards of education.

An increase in northern native teachers is key to the development of an indigenous culture-based school system in the NWT. There are far too few northern teachers right now and as teacher shortages increase in southern Canada, it will become more and more difficult to find suitable candidates for the NWT. To meet the challenge of the current high turnover rate among teachers in the NWT, a committee representing

Phillip Chocolate of Fort Rae instructs a local youngster on how to string a net during "Going Fishing," a camp for native and non-native youngsters which teaches some of the basics of science and some traditional Dene summer activities.

all parts of the NWT has been formed to examine the turnover rate and devise a strategy to counter the problem.

A committee has also been formed to direct the development of a new pilot teacher education program in the western NWT. The proposed program, to be delivered by Arctic College, will place more emphasis on giving teachers basic counselling skills. It will also focus on promoting and developing northern cultural strategies for teaching and will rely on traditional community leaders to provide that focus.

The Department of Education supports the development of divisional boards of education and local education authorities and is promoting public consultation. This will ensure the lines of communication between parents, schools, students, employers and departmental staff remain open as we strive for an education system that is continually evolving to meet the needs of northerners.

LEGISLATION, POLICY AND EVALUATION

The Minister decided to delay the tabling of the revised *Education Act* in 1989 in order to give people more time to become familiar with the present laws before being asked to give direction on change. Workshops on the act began last fall and are being planned for all boards and divisional boards of education. Other agencies directly involved in education will also be consulted.

Two amendments to the act were passed in the fall session of the Legislative Assembly, one enabling local education authorities to hold private meetings when in the public interest, and the second requiring principals to complete the principal certification training program.

Education regulations governing honoraria, and the suspension and cancellation of teaching certificates were also prepared and finalized this year.

A review of the Eastern Arctic teacher education program was completed this year and the department reviewed P.W. Kaiser School operations in Fort Smith. The student financial assistance program was evaluated in 1989-90 and a study to develop a data-base for the evaluation of the school health programs was initiated. The department also began a system of student assessment across Grades 3, 6 and 9 in the core subject areas. This system replaces the curriculum-based Grade 9 tests and it will help to monitor results and provide direction for change in elementary and junior high grades.

ADVANCED EDUCATION

Literacy

Community involvement in literacy programs increased dramatically with the establishment of a fund to provide contributions to communities to help them address literacy problems. This initiative was undertaken in conjunction with a variety of Arctic College programs. During the year, $250,000 was approved for community-based projects, while Arctic College administered literacy programs worth $550,000.

Employment Development

In 1989, emphasis was placed on employment development to provide training opportunities previously unavailable to northerners.

The training on-the-job program provided salary support to small employers for hiring of 71 trainees, 52 of whom were able to find jobs after training.

The GNWT's ongoing work with Transport Canada increased the numbers of northerners working at northern airports by 29 per cent over 1988 levels.

The Department of Education, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC), Health and Welfare Canada and the NWT Department of Social Services provided income support for people who need training to break their dependency on social assistance through the $1.5 million Employability Enhancement Agreement. Training was provided to 139 social assistance recipients in 18 communities during 1989.

The Department of Education and CEIC funded the NWT Tourism Industry Association to assess tourism training needs in 1989. Education also worked with a number of departments and the NWT Chamber of Mines on a similar study for the mining industry.

NWT Apprenticeship Program

This year was the 25th anniversary of the NWT apprenticeship program. In the past 25 years, 935 apprentices have been trained as journeymen and 2,958 journeyman certificates have been issued. At the end of the year there were 421 apprentices in the NWT, a slight decrease from 1988.

Forty-six apprentices graduated from the program in 1989. A total of 139 journeyman certificates were issued in 1989, 57 of which carried the Interprovincial Red Seal, which allows journeymen to work in any province in Canada. Of the 421 apprentices enrolled in the program, 205 are of native ancestry.

The Keewatin Education Committee at work during a meeting in Rankin Inlet.

Waiting for the day's classes to begin at the Nunatta Campus of Arctic College in Iqaluit.

In 1989, the NWT apprenticeship subsidy program provided salary subsidies to 68 apprentices employed by small businesses which could not otherwise afford to hire them.

Staff Development and Training

The GNWT in-service training program provides on-the-job and academic training for employment in the government. In 1989, 102 trainees, 90 of whom were natives, were employed in a variety of departments. Twenty graduated and were appointed to positions in the public service.

Advanced Education conducted 79 in-house staff development courses, with 1,000 employees participating.

The transfer of health services to the GNWT from the federal government resulted in a high demand for health related training. Twenty-four people were employed and trained partially through Arctic College's community health representative program. Two community health aides were trained and participated in a program designed by the State of Alaska.

Last year, the education leave program provided income support for 44 employees, 28 of whom were native, who wished to improve their qualifications and enhance their potential for promotion. Thirteen employees completed programs from previous years and were reappointed to the public service.

The NWT Teachers' Association professional development program funded 16 teachers to upgrade their professional qualifications in 1989. Twenty-two teachers completed training carried over from the previous year.

Student Grants and Loans

The NWT student loans and grants program has expanded dramatically since its inception in 1981 when 332 northern students were enrolled in post-secondary studies. There are 915 students, 358 of whom are native, attending post-secondary institutions this year.

The *Student Financial Assistance Act* and Regulations were amended this year to provide quicker approval of applications for assistance.

ARCTIC COLLEGE

As the only post-secondary educational institution in the Northwest Territories, Arctic College plays an important role in providing progressive training opportunities, while identifying and meeting traditional cultural needs.

Arctic College experienced steady growth in the 1980s, the trend continuing in 1989. A major component of the growth was the establishment of two new campuses, Keewatin campus in Rankin Inlet and Kitikmeot in Cambridge Bay. The college works on a decentralized system with a small headquarters staff in Yellowknife supporting six campuses.

More than 6,000 full and part-time students registered in campus and community programs.

Literacy training programs were introduced in 1989. A variety of teaching methods were used, including traditional classroom and computer-assisted learning. In addition, community based initiatives in literacy programming were funded.

New programs introduced in 1989 include: the interpreter/translator program; the early childhood education certificate program; the university transfer program; and welding and plumbing apprenticeship training programs.

The college will continue its work in program standardization to ensure a common base curriculum, while optional courses meet regional and community needs. Program and instructor evaluation will also remain a high priority.

SCHOOLS BRANCH

Enrolment

A total of 13,746 students enrolled in NWT schools for the 1989/90 academic year, an increase of about 350 over 1988/89. About 1,455 of these students are enrolled in high school programs, the highest number ever in the NWT. In 1989/90, eight schools offered grade 10, two offered grade 11, and eight offered grade 12. School enrolment is expected to continue to increase over the next few years.

Student Support

A new Student Support Division has been established to assist in developing programs or strategies to provide support to the many students who need help in meeting their intellectual, physical, emotional and social needs.

Parental Involvement

Community parent support teams have been established as pilot projects in Arviat and Rae-Edzo to increase parents' involvement in their children's education. In Arviat, the team has organized a three-day orientation for teachers new to the community. Future projects include further participation in the professional development of teachers and

1. In Lake Harbour, a transfer student from Oxford.

2. Phoebe Allaire is a Slavey language instructor in Fort Simpson.

3. Clara Evalik, an apprenticeship training officer and apprentice carpenter Amos Komak of Cambridge Bay discuss career options.

1. A class from the Thebacha Campus of Arctic College in Fort Smith takes advantage of a warm snowy day.

2. Doris Pellissey is a TEP graduate teaching in Norman Wells.

3. A group of students hams it up for the photographer in front of Kivalliq Hall, a students residence in Rankin Inlet.

4. Enid Arnalak, a TEP graduate, introduces a fascinated youngster to the world of biology with a glimpse at the wing of a fly.

local promotion campaigns using community radio. The Student Support Division is working with parents and the Dogrib Divisional Board of Education to develop a public information strategy to remind parents of the valuable role they play in the education of their children.

Counselling

Workshops on peer counselling and basic counselling skills have been provided to teachers and student residence staff. In December, the second training program for school community counsellors was completed, with all 14 graduates expected to take up positions in February, 1990. As a result of efforts by the department, divisional boards, local education authorities, school staff and parents, truancy rates in the NWT have declined steadily. In 1988/89, students were truant for eight per cent of all school days, half of the truancy rate of five years ago.

Special Needs Education

Special needs students are integrated into regular classrooms. Individual education plans are developed with parents of these students. The classroom teacher who delivers the plan is provided with support which may include a special needs assistant, a computer, other specialized equipment and professional assistance.

Since impaired hearing is a major special need in the NWT, a book called "Hearing Lost, Hearing Gained" has been published and sent to all teachers.

To assist special needs students in their studies, the department has purchased equipment such as specially adapted computers, a braille embosser and lifts for school buses.

Alternative Programs

The community occupational program (COP) is a two-year work experience and lifeskills program in 11 communities for students at least 15 years of age who are not prepared for Grade 10 and appear unlikely to continue their studies. In September 1989, the piloting of a regional COP began in Inuvik to test the feasibility of offering COP to students outside their home communities. In 1989 there were 56 COP graduates.

The senior practical program (SPP) is aimed at the same group as COP, but focuses on learning one particular job. Operating in Inuvik and Yellowknife the program graduated 15 students in 1989.

While his classmates at the Cambridge Bay School work with pencils, another student uses a braille typewriter.

Comprehensive School Health

The six units of the school health program are: Mental and Emotional Well-Being; Growth and Development; Family Life; Alcohol and Other Drugs; Nutrition; and Dental. All units include concepts and objectives, lesson plans and teacher background information for kindergarten through Grade 9. The final unit, Safety and First Aid, is being developed.

Principal Training

The highly successful principal training program started a second cycle, with 96 educators taking a two-week course in the summer. The course provides training to teachers and principals before moving to administration.

Aboriginal Languages and Bilingual Education

This year the mandate of the Aboriginal Language Division was expanded to include English and French. The division helps regional education authorities implement and monitor language courses from kindergarten to grade 12. The division's staff also ensure that curricula in all other subject areas meet the cultural and linguistic needs of NWT students.

In 1988/89, there were 6,167 students receiving aboriginal language instruction in either a first language program or as a second language.

Support of the centres for teaching and learning across the NWT has been a central focus for aboriginal language staff. Training in carrying out research with elders resulted in the collection and organization of much priceless information which will be used for language and culture programs.

The staff responsible for English were involved in two major projects: implementing the junior high English language arts curriculum and revising the elementary English curriculum. A northern native literature pilot project has also been introduced to identify culturally relevant materials which junior high students enjoy reading and to find ways to increase parental involvement in students' language activities.

The core French curriculum for grades 1 to 6 was completed and distributed for implementation, and a resource library of materials for use in French programs was established.

Northern Studies and Curriculum Support Projects

Northern studies 15-25-35 is a series of three-credit courses designed to teach high school students the historical, cultural and social foundations of northern society. Northern studies 15 will be introduced as a compulsory program in the fall of 1990.

The Dene Cultural Institute is developing a Dene studies document, and the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation is writing a grade 6 textbook on the history of the Inuvialuit, to support the new social studies curriculum.

A land claims unit for grades 5 to 9 is being produced.

Arts Curriculum

The artists in the schools program provides each jurisdiction with up to $2,500 each year to give students an opportunity to learn from local, regional and national artists and craftsmen.

In the new school year, the emphasis will be on helping the students appreciate the contributions that northern artists make to the economy of their communities.

Post Secondary Student Enrolments

Academic Year	Total	Northern Schools			Southern Schools	
		Arctic College		Others		
		Degree	Technical	(SALT, ATTS, GTBS) Technical	Degree	Technical
1984/85	573	7	94		323	149
1985/86	585	4	66		347	168
1986/87	813	11	145	10	403	245
1987/88	891		174	8	399	310
1988/89	893	7	175	14	448	249
1989/90	915	8	190	10	454	253

NWT Apprenticeship Program 1989

	Yellowknife	Inuvik	Keewatin	Ft.Smith	Baffin	Kitikmeot	Total
Aircraft Main. Eng.	1	4	0	1	0	0	6
Automotive Parts	3	1	0	6	0	0	10
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabinetmaker	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Carpenter	31	11	3	8	28	7	88
Communication Electrician	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
Cook	2	2	0	3	0	1	8
Electrical Appliance Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Construction)	17	6	2	7	9	0	41
Electronic Technician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floorcovering Mechanic	4	2	0	1	0	0	7
Gasfitter	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Glazier	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Hairdresser	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Heavy Duty Equip. Mechanic	7	5	4	5	13	7	41
Heavy Equip. Operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Maintainer	2	10	20	4	26	9	71
Industrial Instrument Mechanic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Mechanic (Millwr.)	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
Industrial Warehousing	3	1	1	0	1	0	6
Machinist	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Marine Engineer	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Motor Vehicle Body Repair	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	7	6	1	7	0	0	21
Oil Burner Mechanic	3	0	3	1	0	0	7
Operating Engineer	0	3	1	1	0	3	8
Painter & Decorator	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Plumber	17	5	1	6	6	1	36
Power Line Electrician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing & Graphic Arts	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refrigeration & Air Cond. Mechanic	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sheet Metal Worker	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Small Equipment Mechanic	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Steamfitter	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Welder	4	5	0	4	1	0	14

Arctic College has hired arts and crafts instructors in communities across the NWT. These people will promote the artists in the schools program.

Requirements for High School Graduation

For the first time since high school programs were introduced in the NWT, additional graduation requirements have been set. Students entering Grade 10 in in 1988/89 must obtain one additional credit in community services as part of the career and life management course. This involves 25 hours of community work. Students entering Grade 10 or 11 in 1990-91 must also take the northern studies 15 course.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

During 1989, schools were finished in Pangnirtung, Repulse Bay and Iqaluit. Construction of new schools began in Hay River, Tuktoyaktuk, Cape Dorset and Hall Beach. School projects under way include standard design schools in Rae, Broughton Island and Whale Cove, a modified two storey design for Baker Lake, an addition including five classrooms and a gym for the new elementary school in Arviat, a four classroom school for Paulatuk and a two classroom log school for Colville Lake.

A standardized design for primary/elementary schools was developed in 1986-87 to make more effective use of funds.

There are now 13 schools of standard design occupied or under construction. There has been favourable response to the design by staff and the communities. The department is in the process of an in-depth evaluation of the design through community visits, school inspections and interviews with staff and local education authorities.

In 1989, construction commenced on a 26-unit residence for students with dependents at the Arctic College in Iqaluit. Minor capital improvements were carried out at the campuses in Inuvik and Fort Smith.

Construction commenced on a new duplex adult recreation centre in Rae and design for replacement or retrofit of adult education centres began in Hall Beach, Arviat and Repulse Bay.

Safety and Public Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1989, the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi assumed responsibility for the newly-created Department of Safety and Public Services. Previously, the Minister of Justice had responsibility for programs and services dealing with safety, labour and consumer affairs. Creation of the new department has enabled the Minister and the Government of the Northwest Territories to emphasize the critical importance of government activity in these areas.

Northern conditions cause special hazards which workers and the public must be aware of, to prevent personal injury and financial loss. The Minister has directed that safeguarding the workforce and general public from harm will be the primary emphasis of the new department. Education is the key to ensuring public safety. Therefore, in 1989, the department began developing a long-term strategy to educate the NWT public about concerns ranging from fire safety in the home, to safe work habits on the job.

The Minister has placed special emphasis on the need to reform and modernize mine safety standards in the NWT. In 1989, the department began working with legislative counsel to draft new mining safety legislation. It is anticipated that new legislation will be introduced in late 1990.

In September, the Minister announced the appointment of the Labour Standards Law Review Panel, to review the *Labour Standards Act*, the *Employment Agencies Act*, and the *Wages Recovery Act*. The three-member panel appointed by the Minister includes review chairman Gordon Carter, a Yellowknife consultant and former chairman of the NWT Public Utilities Board; Daniel Wilde, a Yellowknife businessman; and James M. Evoy, Vice-President of the NWT Federation of Labour. The panel will examine labour conditions in the NWT, the needs of workers and employers, and legislation and practices in other jurisdictions. It will present its recommendations to the Minister in the spring of 1990.

The Hamlet of Igloolik's volunteer firefighters ready to respond.

SAFETY DIVISION

The Safety Division provides a wide range of services to the public. These services are comprised of six sections: Occupational Health and Safety, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety, Gas Safety, Electrical and Elevator Safety, Safety Education, and Administration.

The safety regulations will be completely revised by 1990. New regulations completed in 1989 include first aid, radiation, health and safety committee duties, and asbestos control regulations. The drafting of the new regulations is part of an on-going effort to ensure NWT safety legislation is current with provincial counterparts.

The Occupational Health and Safety section conducted 420 inspections, identifying over 9,800 deficiencies since the beginning of the year. Inspections were conducted at both private and public sector worksites, including construction and small business sites. Over 600 workers will be trained in safety awareness courses throughout the NWT in 1989.

The Boiler and Pressure Vessels section identifies, registers and inspects all boilers and pressure vessels in the NWT to ensure their safe operation. Enforcement is made under provisions of the *Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act* and Regulations. The regulations are presently under review to ensure they are up-to-date with other jurisdictions. This section also enforces regulations pertaining to operating engineer certification, and the certification of welders, boilers and pressure vessels.

The Electrical and Elevator section ensures that all electrical and elevator installations comply with the provisions of the *Electrical Protection Act*. There were 971 electrical installation permits issued, 1480 inspections performed and 47 elevators inspected.

The Gas section enforces provisions of the *Gas Protection Act* and Regulations through inspections, public education and the registration of gas fitters. During the first nine months of 1989, there were 134 gas permits issued and 187 inspections performed.

MINE SAFETY DIVISION

The Mine Safety Division is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the *Mining Safety Act* and Regulations. The division is also

responsible for administration of the *Explosives Use Act*, designed to provide for the safe use of explosives within and outside the mining industry.

All operating mines in the NWT are inspected on a regular basis to ensure environmental, mechanical/electrical and general safety. These inspections are often conducted in the company of a labour representative from the mine's occupational health and safety committee. Inspections are also conducted at exploration sites, quarries and abandoned mine sites.

In 1989, the Mine Safety Division designated an inspector as the training coordinator/mining inspector, to evaluate and monitor training in NWT mines. The coordinator will record all training being conducted in NWT mines and recommend additional training when necessary. Increasing the amount and quality of training for new employees will be the first priority. Training in specialized areas such as remote load/haul/dump units will also be enhanced. In addition, a computerized skills roster system will be designed to bank information about each mine worker's skills, including training and certification.

The Mine Safety Division also delivered an improved mine rescue training program in 1989. The division trained more than ten instructors to teach mine rescue to mine workers across the NWT.

The 1989 NWT Mine Rescue Competition was especially successful. For the first time, the Mine Safety Division served as chief judge, in addition to its duties of setting up the competition program. All of the department's mine safety inspectors served as judges. The winner was the Nanisivik Mine Rescue Team from Nanisivik, NWT. Response from the mining industry and the public was very positive and served to endorse the educational value of the competition.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

During the first eight months of 1989, the Office of the Fire Marshal conducted seminars in three regions. A total of 127 persons received firefighter training. Three specialized training courses were held with 20 persons qualifying as fire investigators, 14 as level 1 fire officers, and 11 as fire alarm installers.

A total of 686 fire inspections were completed and building plans for 316 construction projects were reviewed, a 12 per cent increase over 1988. An assistant fire marshal hired for the Keewatin region will benefit Keewatin residents by increasing services in fire prevention, fire inspection and firefighter training.

Several proposals dealing with firefighter training and fire education were developed during 1989 as part of the department's ongoing effort.

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

The Consumer and Corporate Affairs Division is comprised of three sections. The Consumer Affairs section has responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the *Consumer Protection Act*, the *Lotteries Act*, the *Residential Tenancies Act* and the *Motion Picture Act*. In addition, the section handles consumer complaints, develops consumer tip sheets on a variety of subjects, and publishes a quarterly newsletter, Northern Consumer, which is circulated across the NWT.

Staff from Consumer Affairs make presentations every six weeks at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, as a part of a life skills program for inmates. In June 1989, two staff members were invited to make presentations as part of a job re-entry program held for the adult education class in Hay River.

A review of the *Lotteries Act* and Regulations was scheduled to commence in the fall. Input will be sought from the public on the administration of lottery licensing. A questionnaire will be circulated throughout the NWT to the public, local government offices, band councils, consumer groups and organizations who take out lottery licences as a method of fund raising. It is anticipated that some changes to the act and regulations will be made as a result of this review process.

A new rental officer began working on October 1, 1989. Part of the mandate of the rental officer is the establishment of a training program for regional rental officers. An Anik Info spot was developed on consumer affairs and the rental office.

A Giant Mine worker practices rappelling, a rescue technique.

1. Rita Deneron at work in Safety and Public Services' worker information resource centre.

2. New labels appear on hazardous products with the introduction of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

3. Sparky the fire dog and two firefighters teach fire safety at a Yellowknife day care centre.

The Licensing section administers licensing and registration provisions of the *Business Licence Act, Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Act, Insurance Act, Dental Mechanics Act, Medical Profession Act, Dental Profession Act, Pharmacy Act, Optometry Act, Ophthalmic Medical Assistants Act, Psychology Act* and *Veterinary Profession Act*. The director of the division is also the superintendent of insurance and is a member of the Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators. In 1988, after several years of negotiation between the council and the insurance industry, the Property and Casualty Insurance Compensation Plan was established to provide protection to policy holders in the event that a general insurance company becomes insolvent. The council is attempting to work out a similar plan with the life insurance industry. An *Act to Amend the Insurance Act* was introduced at the fall session of the Legislative Assembly to allow for the participation of the NWT in a life insurance compensation plan. The amendment also provided for the licensing of reciprocal insurance exchanges in the NWT.

The Vital Statistics section registers all births, deaths, marriages, changes of name and adoptions in the NWT and issues certificates or certified copies of certificates for these events. The registrar general is located in Yellowknife with district registrars in each region and sub-registrars in the communities. The registrar general is a member of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada which establishes policies for the collection of vital statistics across the country. The section is completely computerized for the issuing of certificates, although the inputting of historical data has not yet been completed.

New legislation was presented at the fall session of the Legislative Assembly entitled *The Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act*. This act regulates the real estate industry by requiring that agents and salespersons become licensed in order to carry on the business of real estate, agents and salespersons meet an acceptable standard of education, applicants for licensing post a surety bond and agents maintain trust accounts. Before the legislation is proclaimed, regulations will be developed dealing with classes of licences, the process for obtaining a licence, an appropriate fee schedule and standards and examination requirements.

The Department of Safety and Public Services monitors workplace safety.

LABOUR SERVICES

The principal mandate of the Labour section is to administer the *Labour Standards Act*. When the Department of Safety and Public Services was formed on April 1, 1989, the section ceased to administer the *Fair Practices Act*. That responsibility was transferred to the Legal Division of the Department of Justice.

Important amendments were made to the *Labour Standards Act* in 1989. Most employees are now entitled by statute, to receive from their employer either notice of termination of employment or pay in place of the notice. The notice or pay ranges from the equivalent of two weeks to eight weeks pay, depending on length of employment.

Another amendment to the act created a procedure to be followed when the employment of 25 or more workers is to be terminated at once, or within a four week period. The amendment stipulates that notice must be provided to the Government of the Northwest Territories by the employer when mass terminations are contemplated. The amount of notice varies from four weeks to sixteen weeks, depending on the number of employees to be terminated.

LABOUR STANDARDS BOARD

The Labour Standards Act makes provision for a five-member board. The members are appointed by the Commissioner and report to the Minister of Safety and Public Services. The board reviews rulings of the Labour standards officer, makes decisions with respect to the confirmation of those rulings and enforces confirmed certificates setting forth wages.

In 1989, the board initiated the enforcement of Section 39.10 of the act. This section gives the board full discretion on ordering an employer to provide security for future wages of its employees.

During the first eight months of 1989, the Labour Standards Board held five two-day meetings in Yellowknife. In the period from January 1, to August 31, 1989, 50 new cases came before the board, 32 cases were finalized, and $37,968.67 was collected on behalf of employees.

Economic Development and Tourism

The Honourable
Gordon Wray
Minister of Economic
Development and Tourism
Minister of
Transportation

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Northwest Territories' five-year gross domestic product growth rate is among the highest in Canada, yet income and unemployment problems persist in small, remote communities and the eastern NWT where unemployment exceeds 20 per cent.

Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, the Honourable Gordon Wray, and his department are addressing these issues by developing the new NWT economic development strategy. The strategy's preparation has involved all major Government of NWT departments in recognition of the link between economic and social well-being. The aim of the strategy is accessibility, simplicity and flexibility to meet the specific needs of business people across the NWT.

The highlight of the strategy is the NWT Development Corporation which will permit direct public investment in small, remote communities. In addition, sectoral strategies will target goals for renewable resources, arts and crafts, tourism, small business, and oil, gas and minerals.

In 1988/89 the department's 28 programs and the Canada-NWT Economic Development Agreement (EDA) provided some $15 million in grants, contributions, and loans to assist approximately 300 NWT businesses. The impact of these programs on the economy was to create or retain over 400 jobs.

Mr. Wray also recognizes the need to revitalize and diversify the arts and crafts industry. This sector has received little recognition in recent years yet it generates more income for the NWT than fur, forestry and agriculture combined. The industry also provides substantial benefits to northern residents living in small communities across the NWT. Demand for northern arts and crafts outstrips supply. With low-to-medium-priced crafts showing the most promise, emphasis has been placed on improving their production.

In the renewable resource area, the department is examining ways to develop commercial enterprises in remote communities. Although this sector is small in comparison to others, renewable resource activities are an important source of cash income.

During 1989, Mr. Wray established contacts in Canada and abroad to promote the NWT's economic potential. In April, a memorandum of consultations was signed between the Greenland Home Rule Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. As part of the delegation, the Minister of Economic Development and Tourism participated in consultations on professional exchanges to develop new technologies. In June, Mr. Wray was host to a delegation from Greenland which travelled to Hay River to view a number of agricultural businesses. The Minister and his staff are examining ways that these professional exchanges can benefit both governments and further the expansion of fisheries and tourism.

A canoe expedition on the Nahanni River, in Nahanni National Park.

TOURISM AND PARKS

Tourism and Parks is responsible for promoting and developing tourism initiatives and parks in the NWT. Three sections operate in Tourism and Parks: Marketing, Parks and Visitor Services, and Planning and Product Development.

Now entering its final year of a three-year strategy, the promotional arm of the Marketing section continues to focus its efforts on the United States with its large travel market.

Using the theme, Canada's Northwest Territories, Within Reach, Yet Beyond Belief, Travel Arctic's campaign continued to generate interest and, more importantly, increased tourism. In 1989 consumer and travel trade inquiries increased by 10 per cent over the previous year. In addition, a consistent, close working relationship with the private sector resulted in some 96,000 tourist inquiries being passed to 28 program partners.

Ventures into the markets of Japan and the United Kingdom have been successful. More than 100 Japanese tourists came to the NWT to see the aurora borealis and a well established United Kingdom wholesaler has decided to operate a program in the NWT in the 1990 season.

Research from private and public studies indicates strong potential in the Japanese market. Activities to date include the development of three new aurora borealis packages and information sharing with numerous trade contacts.

In 1989 there were substantial revisions to contribution programs managed by Tourism Planning and Product Development to better respond to the needs of the private sector tourism industry. A total of $514,000 was available for operators to increase the skills of those employed in the tourism industry and the salability of their products.

In 1989 the Thelon and Kazan Rivers were nominated by the community of Baker Lake to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. These Keewatin rivers are of outstanding natural, cultural and recreational value. Preparation of river management plans by Baker Lake residents and federal and GNWT departments is ongoing.

Liard Valley Construction is a company of the Liard Valley Band Development Corporation.

A number of large, long-term park development projects were launched in 1989 by Parks and Visitor Services. The first phase of a three-year project for Blackstone, Fred Henne, Lady Evelyn and Whittaker Falls Parks commenced. Roadside pull-offs and wayside parks near Fort Providence and Fort Smith were renovated. Qaummaarviit Historic Park was officially opened by the Minister.

The 180 passenger cruise ship, World Discover, visited four of the Keewatin region's seven communities this summer. It was the second consecutive year the cruise ship brought tourists to the Keewatin. The new visitor centre in Rankin Inlet is near completion and its grand opening will mark the start of the 1990 tourist season.

Visitor centres at Iqaluit and Nutulie on the Dempster Highway are in the development stages.

In the Deh Cho region, tourism growth was substantial. The visitor information centre at Fort Liard is now under construction. This centre has been incorporated into the highway services complex being built by the Liard Valley Band Development Corporation, with support from the federal and NWT governments. The facility will feature a motel, restaurant, craft shop, service station and office space for the corporation and GNWT.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

This division is responsible for assisting NWT businesses and promoting commercial development in forestry, agriculture, fur farming, fishing, and arts and crafts. Four sections provide these services: Business Services, Renewable Resources, Arts and Crafts, and Oil, Gas, and Mining. In total $8.5 million in grants, contributions and loans was provided to NWT businesses over the year. Approximately 200 businesses were served by the 28 programs administered by the department resulting in the creation or retention of approximately 300 jobs.

The Business Loan Fund approved 52 loans totalling $4.5 million. This funding assisted NWT businesses to expand and upgrade lodges and hotels, and helped native development corporations with real estate ventures.

In 1988/89, the Canadian Executive Services Organization provided the expertise of its volunteer consultants to 51 businesses throughout the NWT. Some 29 clients were assisted in the Western Arctic with projects ranging-ing from a fish smoking facility in Hay River to a workshop on the role of a board of directors for the Wrigley Dene Band Development Corporation. In the Eastern Arctic 22 clients were assisted with projects such as assessment of hotel accommodation needs in Repulse Bay and

1. Igloolik's Science Research Lab Manager John MacDonald and Operations Manager George Qulaut examine a mold for a lightweight boat for use at the floe edge.

2. Vegetables are harvested from a greenhouse in Norman Wells which is experimenting with fibre optics.

3. Red McBryan breeds cattle for northern conditions near the NWT-Alberta border.

1. Marble for a monumental sculpture is transported from Andrew Gordon Bay to Cape Dorset.

2. An intricate design of dyed porcupine quills decorates a moccasin.

3. Artist Printmaker Mabel Nagyok displays a working print outside Holman's co-op.

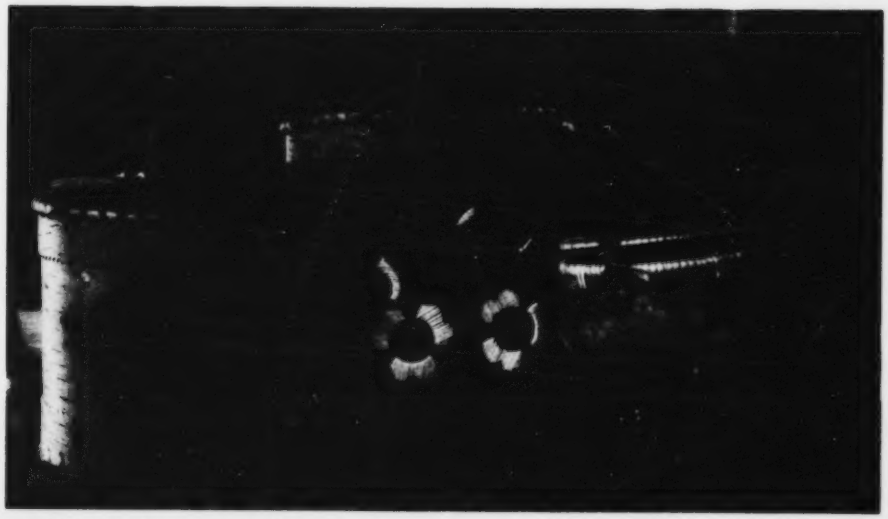
recommendations for a building site and floor plan for a coffee shop in Hall Beach.

During 1989, the division has held workshops on legal and security requirements for Business Loan Fund clients, board members and staff, at locations throughout the NWT. In addition, the division established an eligibility listing for economic development staff which identifies individuals interested in a career in business management.

The Oil, Gas and Mining section is responsible for coordinating a broad range of business opportunities, including those related to North Warning System construction. It is working with the owners of the Colomac mine project to benefit communities in the area of the project and a socio-economic review of the proposed Kiggavik uranium mine is being done as part of the federal Environmental Assessment Review Panel investigation.

In the Arts and Crafts section, emphasis was placed on increasing the supply of quality arts and crafts. As the demand for NWT products continues to grow, the supply of raw materials and support for production and training have been priorities.

A series of international exhibitions of Inuit and Dene arts and crafts was held in Canada, the United States, Germany, France, Australia, Greenland and Hong Kong, funded through EDA. Last year, foreign sales increased to over $1 million. A major exhibition of Inuit art was displayed at the United Nations Centre in New York City.



Birchbark baskets are artfully created by the women of Fort Liard.

The year was exciting for economic growth in the renewable resource sector. Economic Development and Tourism contributed more than $800,000 toward the acquisition of equipment, buildings and tools required by northerners to start or expand renewable resources business ventures.

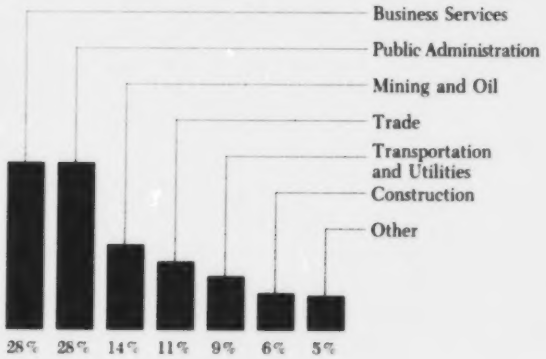
Fisheries production throughout the NWT increased in 1988/89. Commercial fishermen in Pangnirtung enjoyed a productive third year and caught 200 tonnes of turbot. This catch generated $518,000 in revenues, and Pangnirtung's fishermen expect to exceed this amount in the coming year. Strong markets, committed workers and funding from the federal and territorial governments have been key ingredients in the success of this venture.

In the Keewatin, a fishing strategy was nearing completion, while in the Western Arctic, fishermen in the Great Slave Lake fishing industry received federal and territorial assistance to improve their productivity.

Wild game food businesses have continued to grow in the NWT. Two outlets completed their first year of operation in the country foods in-

Industrial Employment

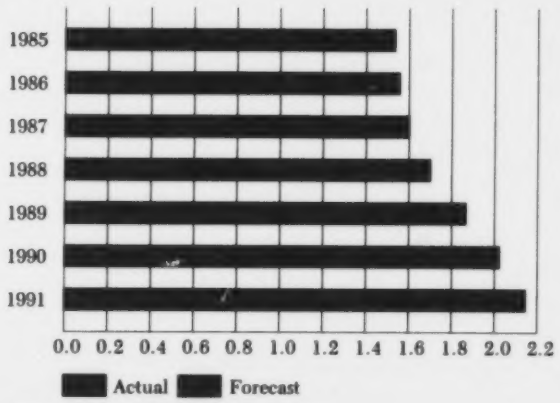
1988



Source: Bureau of Statistics

Gross Domestic Product

$ Billions



Source: Income and Expenditure Accounts; NWT Economic Model Experimental Forecast 1988.

1. A lone climber scales a cliff in the Bathurst Inlet area. Fresh water atop sea ice turns a rich turquoise.

2. Campers take a break at Hidden Lake.

3. Spring skiing in Auyuittuq National Park, known as the land that never melts.

4. Barrenlands hiking on a sandy esker by the Hanbury River.

dustry. Central Arctic Meats in Cambridge Bay improved production and sales this year. Its sales will likely rise next year due to an increase in the muskox quota to 500 animals.

The Renewable Resources Division has been utilizing new technology for a project funded through the EDA. In 1989, the section provided coordination for the University of Alberta and an operator in Norman Wells to establish an experimental greenhouse. The greenhouse uses fiberoptics to transmit natural light to young plants. Absence of windows prevents heat loss in winter. This project may promise new applications for other communities in the far north.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

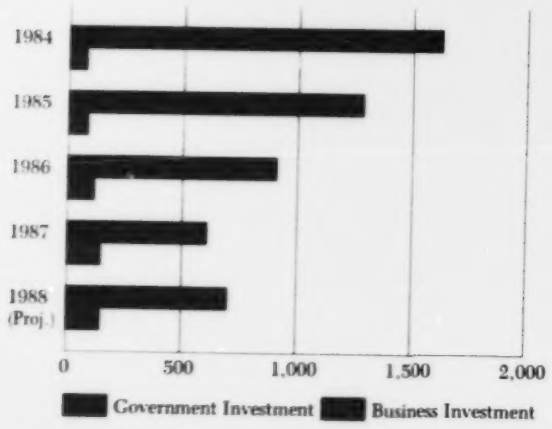
An Economic Development Agreement (EDA) was signed in 1987, between Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories. This year both governments took steps to streamline operations and make funding programs easier to access. Under the umbrella agreement, there are six subsidiary agreements totalling $39 million which operate for periods of three or four years. This year $6.5 million of assistance was provided by the EDA to 180 businesses or communities. The program retained or created approximately 100 northern jobs in the NWT economy.

Through the Applied Economic Planning Subsidiary Agreement,

Walrus ivory is favored by Igloolik's internationally-acclaimed carver Bart Hanna.

Investment

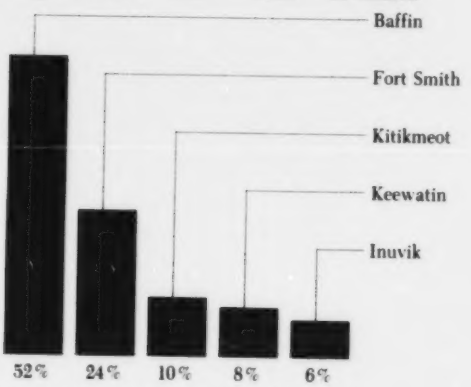
$ Millions



Source: Bureau of Statistics (Income and Expenditure Accounts)

Arts and Crafts

Regional Sales — 1988 Total — 21 Million



Source: Economic Development and Tourism

northern municipalities, regional councils, native development corporations and other organizations have developed or improved their ability to assess and act on business opportunities. Approximately $600,000 was spent under this subsidiary agreement. Activities included hiring economic development planners and facilitators, and preparing resource development strategies.

The Arts and Crafts Subsidiary Agreement was designed to assist the industry with training to help producers understand the demands of the marketplace. In addition, this agreement provides for the promotion and production of traditional native arts and crafts which have great demand potential. A total of $750,000 was provided for such projects as the establishment of distribution centres for soapstone and textiles, and workshops to increase artists' skills. A major contribution was approved for pilot arts and crafts training courses delivered by Arctic College's Nunatta Campus. The courses will cover carving, printmaking, sewing and jewelry making.

The objective of the Renewable Resource Subsidiary Agreement is to develop the commercial potential of the renewable resource economy. Some $1.14 million has been provided through the Renewable Resource Business Development and Product and Test Marketing Programs. Iqaluit Enterprises Ltd., received funding to acquire building materials and equipment for expansion of their seafood business. The Territorial Farmers Association received a contribution to establish a horticulture demonstration project over a three year period in the South Slave region.

Financial incentives which encourage entrepreneurs to pursue business opportunities in the NWT are provided by the Small Business Development Subsidiary Agreement. Accessing of investment incentive programs by the business community was much lower than expected. However, changes to program criteria have been made, and greater use is expected for the balance of the agreement's term. Funding through this program included $12,800 to Sunrise Building Maintenance in Hay River for new steam cleaning equipment. Another $18,750 went to Frame and Perkins for a feasibility study on public transit in Yellowknife. Chesterfield Inlet's Aulajuq Ltd. was provided with $60,000 to purchase a loader and two dump trucks.

The Tourism Development Subsidiary Agreement is designed to increase the contribution of tourism to the NWT economy and to create employment opportunities in the industry. Total funding under this subagreement for the three year period was $4.6 million. Assistance was targeted to market development, product and facility development and tourism industry support. The Tourism Industry Association received $1.02 million to conduct marketing activities. A new visitor/interpretive centre which highlights the history of the Canol Pipeline opened in Norman Wells with a $271,000 contribution.

Inuit artists are producing exciting works using new stone, like this mask made of local marble.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The Policy and Planning Division continued to coordinate and develop the department's policies while evaluating the department's programs. Also during 1989, Policy and Planning proceeded to work on a computerized economic model for the NWT. The model can simulate various economic development scenarios, providing a framework for sectoral and policy analysis. The results of these scenarios will be integrated into the economic strategy which the Minister will release next year.

A number of publications were developed by Policy and Planning. Regional economic fact booklets for the Baffin, Kitikmeot and Keewatin provide overviews and general economic statistics. The NWT Trade and Investments report outlines investment trends and incentives, barriers to investment, and provides statistics on goods and services imported to the NWT.

The Management For Results System (MFRS) was fully integrated with the department's operational plan. Policy and Planning also created an inventory and annotated bibliography of all pilot projects, community economic plans, renewable resource assessments and feasibility studies funded by the last two Canada-NWT Economic Development Agreements. This inventory also contains findings from various studies to help identify and assess requirements for further study and research.

The Executive Council has transferred reponsibility for NWT-wide economic policy advice and planning to the Department of Finance. However, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism's Policy and Planning Division will continue to assist other divisions and its regional offices with market assessments, feasibility studies and economic analyses.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Finance and Administration Division provides advice and guidance to program managers and their staff on financial and administrative procedures. Three sections comprise the division: Finance, Systems and Procedures, and Administration.

Finance remains responsible for the implementation, maintenance and operation of the department's general accounting systems.

The Systems and Procedures section provides support, direction and technical advice for the financial management process within the department. This section also provides staff with technical assistance and training in sound financial management practices.

The Administration section's responsibilities remain efficient and effective management reporting and control of the financial and administrative responsibilities. Advice and guidance is provided to the senior management team on financial management planning, financial directives, procedures and regulations.

Transportation

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1989, the Government of the Northwest Territories created the Department of Transportation under the direction of the Honourable Gordon Wray. The decision to create a Department of Transportation recognizes the central role of transportation in the economic growth and development of the NWT.

As much as transportation involves traversing natural geographical expanses it also involves crossing man-made jurisdictional boundaries. The ability of the department to build jurisdictional links both nationally, with the federal government, and with its provincial and territorial neighbours, is of significant benefit to the people of the NWT.

The department's first major undertaking, to devise a comprehensive transportation strategy for the NWT, is ongoing. The strategy will take into account the state of the existing transportation infrastructure and determine what additional improvements and developments are necessary in order that people and goods can move safely, reliably and efficiently anywhere within the NWT. The transportation strategy will establish a long-range plan which will guide the activities of the department over the next 20 years.

In August 1989, the department accepted a joint proposal from the consulting firms of Stevenson Kellogg Ernst and Whinney of Edmonton, MacKay Stewart Management Consultants Ltd. of Yellowknife, and Procter and Redfern Ltd. of Toronto to prepare the transportation strategy. This was done with the participation of the federal departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Transport, and Fisheries and Oceans. The findings, recommendations and implementation plans developed by the study group will be ready for presentation to the Legislative Assembly at the 1990 spring session.

The department has established a regional office in Inuvik to give the delivery of transportation services a more direct and responsive regional presence. Additional regional offices are planned over the next several years as the department continues to improve its services across the NWT.

DIRECTORATE

Under the Directorate, the new department consolidates transportation functions which were previously distributed over three separate departments. From the former Department of Public Works and Highways came the Planning, Engineering, Highway Operations and Marine Operations divisions. Arctic Airports came from the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, and Motor Vehicles joined from the Department of Government Services. The Directorate is responsible for bringing about an integrated NWT system of marine, land and air transportation.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Finance and Administration Division is accountable for the planning, forecasting, coordination and control of the department's financial requirements to ensure responsible budgetary, revenue and expenditure management. Its primary service is to advise managers in program administration.

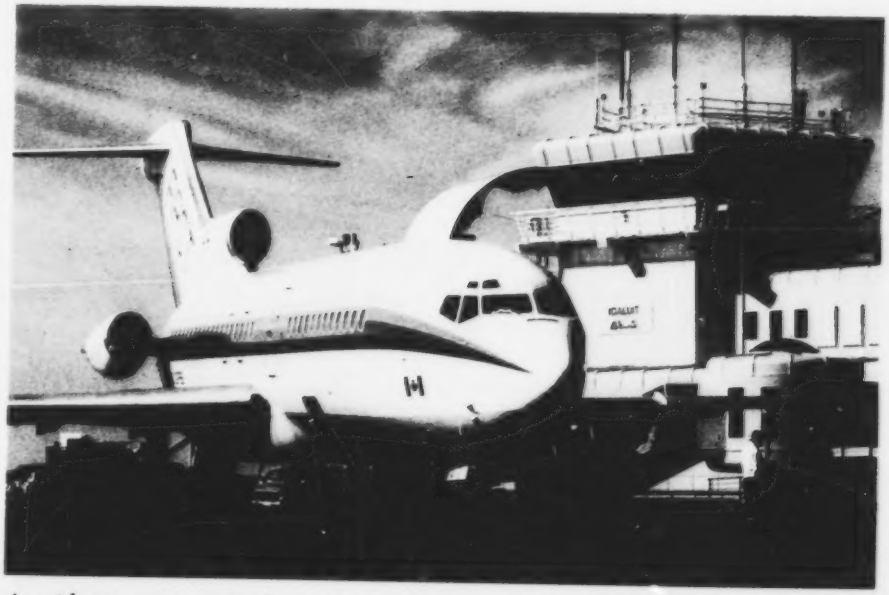
The Contracts section supports program delivery through the development, implementation and control of the department's tendering and contracting policies and procedures. The Personnel section is responsible for the administration of the department's personnel matters and for general office administration.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The Policy and Planning Division advises the Directorate on transportation and public policy issues and is responsible for program planning within the department.

The division is in the process of negotiating the transfer of responsibility for the reconstruction of inter-provincial/territorial highways from the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to the GNWT. The negotiations have been prolonged and difficult in an atmosphere of determined federal budgetary restraint.

The development of adequate port facilities in Arctic communities for resupply operations, resource harvesting and recreational purposes involves the coordination of the overlapping jurisdictions of Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans and the department. In conjunction with its federal counterparts, the division completed an assessment of the marine infrastructure requirements in the



As with any major regional city in Canada, jet service is available at the Iqaluit airport on Baffin Island.

Keewatin communities and launched a similar study in the Baffin Region.

The National Safety Code is a major undertaking between the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to replace protectionist regulatory barriers to interprovincial commercial highway transport and create a uniform regulatory environment across Canada which is safety oriented. The project has implications for every aspect of the present administrative and regulatory regime. The Policy and Planning Division is coordinating the implementation of the National Safety Code in cooperation with the Motor Vehicles and Highway Operations Divisions, as well as with the relevant national and provincial organizations.

With the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, the division instigated a program to emphasize the natural character and appeal of the NWT highway system. The program will mark designated theme highways with distinctive informational signs and provide the travelling public with attractive rest areas at the many scenic locations along the network.

Alone at dawn, a plow clears the ice road on Great Slave Lake from Yellowknife to Dettah.

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

The Transportation Engineering Division plans, designs and manages construction and reconstruction projects for highways, wharves and airports in the NWT. The work includes transportation development projects constructed on behalf of the federal government and other GNWT departments.

Highway upgrading projects totalled $6.5 million of capital expenditure and included continuation of the Fort Rae access rehabilitation project, remedial surface repairs on the Ingraham Trail and the Fort Smith Highway near Sandy Lake, and commencement of the multi-year project to reconstruct the Yellowknife Highway north from Fort Providence in preparation for paving.

In June 1989,the federal government gave approval to pave the Mackenzie Highway from the Alberta-NWT border to Enterprise. Construction during the 1989 season involved construction of a gravel base and paving of 18 kilometres of highway north from the border, 23 kilometres of base construction from kilometre 40 to kilometre 68, and production of gravel for the overall base and paving project which is expected to be completed in 1990.

Other federally funded projects managed by the division include reconstruction of the Inuvik airport road in preparation for paving in 1990, and construction of new bridges at Martin River and Shale Creek on the Mackenzie Highway west of Fort Simpson. The bridges replaced deteriorating bailey bridge structures. Overall federal expenditures on highway improvement projects totalled $9.6 million.

Under the community wharves program, new wharves were constructed in Arviat and Arctic Red River. Existing wharves were repaired or upgraded in Baker Lake and in Chesterfield Inlet. Expenditures for the wharves program totalled $560,000.

Airport work on behalf of Transport Canada involved reconstruction of the Airport road in Baker Lake and commencement of construction of an emergency airstrip in Arctic Bay. Department airport projects included upgrading of airstrips at Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Fort Good Hope, and Fort Franklin.

The division carried out a pre-engineering program to plan and design future works and provided essential input into the NWT Transportation Strategy Study. The division continued to participate in research in the areas of road construction techniques in cold regions, permafrost problems and ice spray technology. The division also participated in the Arctic Sciences and Technology Exchange Program, National Research Council committees and the Western Association of Canadian Highway Officials.

HIGHWAY OPERATIONS

The Highway Operations Division maintains the highways in the NWT to a standard which ensures safe and reliable travel. It also performs enforcement duties to ensure commercial highway transport operates in compliance with motor transport regulations in respect to safety standards, vehicle dimensions, axle loadings and registration documents.

Following from the department's commitment to privatization, six of 14 highway maintenance sections are now handled by the private sector. A training program is underway on the Wrigley section of the Mackenzie Highway to enable it to be contracted when the highway is opened. Ten of the 12 winter road operations are similarly contracted with the private sector.

In 1989 the winter road system was extended from Norman Wells to Fort Good Hope. Winter road alignment

improvements were made on the Mackenzie Highway between Wrigley and Norman Wells as well as on the roads to Fort Franklin and Lac La Martre. Improvements were instituted to help resolve snow drifting problems on the Dempster Highway. Also during the year, improvements were made to destination, tourist facility and community services signs to assist the travelling public.

An experiment was conducted near Fort Providence to evaluate the potential of ice spraying technology for opening winter roads and river ice crossings earlier in the season. Improved standards and procedures were introduced for winter ice road construction to increase the safety level for both workers and the travelling public. Ice profilers and other safety equipment were obtained and a new ice road manual was introduced.

Cyclical gravel resurfacing was carried out on sections of the Mackenzie, Dempster, Liard, Fort Smith and Yellowknife Highways. Above normal maintenance was necessary on the Yellowknife Highway north of Fort Providence due to an increased volume of truck traffic. As well, extra maintenance and rehabilitation were required on a section of the Ingraham Trail east of Yellowknife which was used to haul gold ore into the city.

In the compliance and enforcement area, the division continued its preparations to implement the new regulations of the National Safety Code for 1993.

MARINE OPERATIONS

The Marine Operations Division provides for the safe and efficient transportation of the travelling public and freight across the major territorial rivers which intersect the highway system.

Ferries at all four crossings are owned by the Government of the NWT and operated by northern contractors. New, three-year contracts were awarded this year to the Snowshoe Inn of Fort Providence for the crossing near Fort Providence and to Beluga Transportation Ltd of Inuvik for operation of the Dempster Highway ferries at Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River.

The M.V. Merv Hardie ferry operated at the Mackenzie River crossing near Fort Providence until haul-out on February 1, 1989, maintaining service across the river for large transports until the ice at the winter crossing was thick enough for their use.

Despite severe flooding in May at the Liard River (Fort Simpson), Mackenzie River (Fort Providence) and Mackenzie River (Arctic Red River) crossings, all ferries were launched and in service by June 3, 1989. During the flooding, there were many anxious periods such as when the ferry camp near Arctic Red River was surrounded by water and ice, and the ferry crew had to be evacuated. Alert action by Marine Operations and contract personnel at these locations kept the loss or damage of valuable equipment and facilities to a minimum.

Looking to the future, design proposals were solicited for a new ferry at the Liard River crossing near Fort Simpson. The proposal submitted by S.H.M. Marine International Inc. of Victoria, B.C., has been selected for detailed design. Construction should commence in 1990 and the vessel should be ready to begin service in mid-summer of 1991.

New engines have been ordered for the M.V. Merv Hardie ferry. These will be installed following haul-out in early 1990. As the engines are manufactured in North America, the ordering of repair parts and servicing will be more readily available so their performance should be maintained at higher level for a lower cost.

Improvements to the ferry camps on the Dempster Highway are continuing. Installation of new crew accommodation at Arctic Red River was completed in April, 1989. Tendering has commenced for the provision of a similar unit for the Peel River camp.

ARCTIC AIRPORTS

With 1989 being the final year of airports as a federal-territorial program, Arctic Airports Division priorities have included program devolution, capital project implementation, the preparation of a 20-year airport facility needs assessment and close participation in the development of the NWT Transportation Strategy. The official date of the transfer of responsibitility for airports is set for April 1, 1990.

Several major and numerous minor improvements along with plans for future works were completed by both the NWT Department of Transportation and Transport Canada at airports and aerodromes throughout the NWT. Total territorial and federal program expenditures administered by the Arctic Airports Division exceeded $16M.

In the Keewatin, the first phase of the Department of National Defence Forward Operating Location at Rankin Inlet involved completion of the rough fill works for extending the runway to 6,000 feet. Operating agreements and detailed designs for further civil works and facilities were developed with the next phase of the runway upgrading project expected to start in late 1990 or early 1991. Other

Spectacular scenery along the Dempster Highway.

1. A Northwest Territorial plane at the airport in Holman

2. A supply ship unloads its precious cargo onto a barge in Pond Inlet

3. Barges packed with supplies head up the Mackenzie River

4. Transportation staff test an ice-spray technique learned from the Soviet Union, for building roads

projects in the Keewatin included: the erection of a combined air terminal building and community airport radio station at Coral Harbour; reconstruction of the three-kilometre airport access road at Baker Lake; reconstruction and resurfacing of the runway, apron and taxiway at Chesterfield Inlet and crushing a 10-year stockpile of maintenance aggregate; completion of the detailed design for a replacement air terminal building at Arviat; reconditioning of the Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove snowblowers; and completion of a passenger volume study for Rankin Inlet. Replacement airport pick-up trucks were purchased for Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and Repulse Bay.

In the Baffin, airfield improvements were completed at both Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet. Recabling of the runway edge and approach lights along with drainage improvements began at Grise Fiord. At Clyde River, the non-directional beacon was relocated to a site adjacent to the airport and a major runway resurfacing project began. Plans for runway gravel overlays at Cape Dorset and Sanikiluaq were developed. Replacement dump trucks were purchased for Clyde River, Lake Harbour and Sanikiluaq.

In the Kitikmeot, the Coppermine air terminal building was reconditioned. A study was initiated to ascertain the space needs for a replacement structure and a site was selected at the Coppermine airport for a future low-power, non-directional beacon complete with distance measuring equipment. The Pelly Bay passenger shelter was expanded. Replacement airport pick-up trucks were purchased for Spence Bay and Gjoa Haven. A runway survey and assessment was completed at Spence Bay.

In the Fort Smith region, construction of an aircraft parking apron, taxiway, airport access road and associated civil and drainage works were completed at Jean Marie River. The design of the Fort Liard heated equipment storage shelter was completed. Removal of second-growth brush was completed at Nahanni Butte. Portable airfield lighting systems were purchased for Jean Marie River and Trout Lake and a runway survey and assessment completed. Contour mapping for the new airport site at Lac La Martre was also completed.

In the Inuvik region, a stockpile of crushed gravel for maintenance purposes was completed at Fort Norman along with a design for a heated equipment storage shelter and an assessment of an erosion problem near the end of the runway. The runway was graded and resurfaced at Fort Good Hope. At Aklavik, a heated equipment storage shelter was built and plans were initiated to crush and stockpile gravel for future airfield maintenance. A new combined storage and electrical building was erected at Paulatuk and aircraft plug-ins were installed. A preliminary survey and assessment of the Fort Franklin runway was completed. Removal of second-growth brush was completed at Fort Good Hope and Fort Franklin. A suitable site was selected and cleared at Colville Lake for a low power, non-directional beacon.

In addition to a normal year of operations at airports across the North, 37 observer and communicator students were trained in four courses held in Fort Smith during 1989. Of these, 12 were from Arctic Quebec, nine from the Yukon and 16 from the NWT.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

The Motor Vehicles Division is responsible for registering vehicles and licensing drivers within the NWT. The division is also involved in road safety programs including those which deal with impaired driving, seatbelt use and school bus safety.

In April 1989, new amendments to the *All-Terrain Vehicles Act* came into effect. Included in the amendments were requirements to register three or four wheeled all-terrain vehicles and to have liability insurance. Drivers and passengers are now required to wear safety helmets and the number of people on the vehicle is limited to two. The minimum age for a driver is 14.

Amendments were also developed for the *Motor Vehicles Act* which allow for implementation of standards under the National Safety Code, a safety program arising out of deregulation of the commercial trucking industry. Along with these amendments, several regulations were also produced under the *Motor Vehicles Act*. These included a Financial Responsibility Regulation which sets insurance requirements for taxis and school buses, a Vehicle Safety Equipment Regulation, and a Large Vehicle Control Regulation setting maximum weights and dimensions for vehicles using our roadways.

The Interprovincial Record Exchange program came into effect. As a result of this national driver and vehicle information network, this year the Motor Vehicles Division has direct access to the information systems of other jurisdictions and can check on the status of any driver or vehicle document in a matter of minutes.

In response to the growing need to exchange current and accurate information with other provinces and due to new safety initiatives for the Canadian trucking industry, approval was given to begin the general design phase of a new Transportation and Vehicle Information System. This system will not only meet the present and future needs of the Motor Vehicles Division but also those of the new department.

In terms of road safety, the division stepped up its public awareness campaign. When seatbelt legislation came fully into effect in April of 1989, posters, brochures, booklets, bumper stickers, colouring books and lapel pins were distributed to the public. Posters and brochures were also distributed in conjunction with changes to the *All-Terrain Vehicles Act*. The division participated in the successful launching of a northern video on impaired driving.

Health

The Honourable
Nellie Cournoyea
Minister of Health
Minister of Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources
Minister of Public Works

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During the significant growth and restructuring of the Department of Health, the Minister, the Honourable Nellie J. Cournoyea, has provided sound leadership for the Department of Health in 1989. Decentralization of health service delivery to eight hospital/health boards has proven successful and efforts will increase over the coming years to actively involve more community people in health care delivery.

The Department of Health's mandate is to assist residents to attain, maintain or regain their highest achievable health status. The department fulfills this mandate by providing various programs and services which are designed to protect the health of the public, to support residents' personal acceptance of responsibility for individual health, and to ensure access to needed preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative services and care.

In carrying out the department's responsibility for maintaining up-to-date legislation and policies, which establish standards of health service and care while protecting both the consumer and provider of health care, the Minister has introduced new legislation and amendments to old during 1989. The new *Dental Profession Act* was introduced while the *Nursing Profession Act* and the *Mental Health Act* were amended in an effort to better regulare these professions.

The Minister supported other "healthy" public policy initiatives undertaken by the government during the year, such as the implementation of seat belt legislation, the decision to increase taxation of tobacco products and the approval of price increases for alcohol products. It is hoped that these measures will result in reduced vehicle injuries and reduced consumption of health threatening alcohol and tobacco products.

In June 1989, a major workshop on health research north of 60 was convened in Yellowknife. This workshop, the first of its kind, brought together people representing groups from across the NWT and beyond, to discuss how research could best meet the health needs of the people of the Northwest Territories.

Despite the many regional differences it was apparent at the workshop that people from all parts of the North shared similar concerns. This was confirmed by the Minister during her extensive travels in the regions during the summer and early autumn.

Future plans for the Department of Health will be developed to support the following ministerial objectives:

1. a shift of emphasis to health promotion and disease prevention;
2. provision of accessible, affordable, appropriate health services for all NWT residents; and
3. recognition of the importance of working in conjunction with other departments and levels of government to ensure a safe high-quality environment.

Reviews of major health problem areas highlight that prevention is the key to a healthier population. This was emphasized in a study done in the Baffin region this year. The department is now positioned to focus on prevention and promotion programs which will impact on lifestyle awareness and focus on individual responsibility for health.

In April 1989, the NWT hosted the Circumpolar Conference on Tobacco and Health. Tobacco use is higher in the NWT than the national average and every effort must be made to reduce its use, particularly among the young. All groups were represented at the conference and recommendations were forwarded to the Minister.

A door-to-door health promotion campaign is planned to take information about AIDS and tobacco use to every family across the NWT. Following recommendations made at the tobacco conference, uniquely northern, multilingual material has been

A delegation from the Soviet Union tours the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Nora Allard, left, interprets for nurse Nell Griffith, centre, and Martha Rabesca of Fort Good Hope.

developed to give to every household visited. This strategy for information delivery will complement and strengthen other ongoing medical efforts designed to encourage northerners to adopt healthier lifestyles.

Throughout the year the AIDS program has produced a steady stream of information regarding AIDS. Workshops, public forums, newspaper and magazine advertisements, pamphlets, posters and television spots have all been used by the department in its attempt to reach as many individuals and communities as possible.

With a large workforce, the health system is seen as an important employer in the NWT. The department is promoting educational opportunities for residents who wish to be trained in health care in the NWT. Arctic College, in cooperation with the Department of Health, provides training courses for community health representatives. The graduates of the program are seen as an essential link in the strengthening of community based health service delivery across the North.

In recognition of the invaluable role played by nurses in communities across the NWT, where they are charged with day-to-day emergency and preventative health care programs, initiatives have been undertaken to introduce an advanced nursing skills course. The training is intended to increase and update nursing skills and to enhance job satisfaction thereby reducing staff turnover.

The Department of Health faces a constant demand to improve upon or to provide new health care facilities as a result of a rapidly growing population. New health centre/residences are under construction in Fort Franklin and Grise Fiord with upgrading and planning for facilities underway in other NWT communities. A new boarding home for Dene and Metis is being constructed in Yellowknife in cooperation with Health and Welfare Canada. Boarding homes are used by residents who have to leave their home communities to receive medical and hospital services.

During the past year the issue of contaminants in northern country food supplies has been a major focus in the NWT. The Minister is working with the Government Leader at the territorial, national and international levels to put in place the structure and action necessary to deal with the contaminants issue. For its part, the Department of Health is establishing a small contaminants unit which will monitor the effect of environmental contamination on the health of northerners.

HOSPITAL/HEALTH BOARDS

Eight hospital/health boards participate in the delivery of health care and the development of NWT health policy. Board responsibilities include operation of health care facilities, health promotion programs, medical, dental, emergency and public health services, extended care and home-care programs and the provision of non-insured services for eligible persons.

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre, with a three year accreditation, provides fifteen in-patient care beds, ten extended/chronic care beds, outpatient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, and social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists. Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital, Hay River

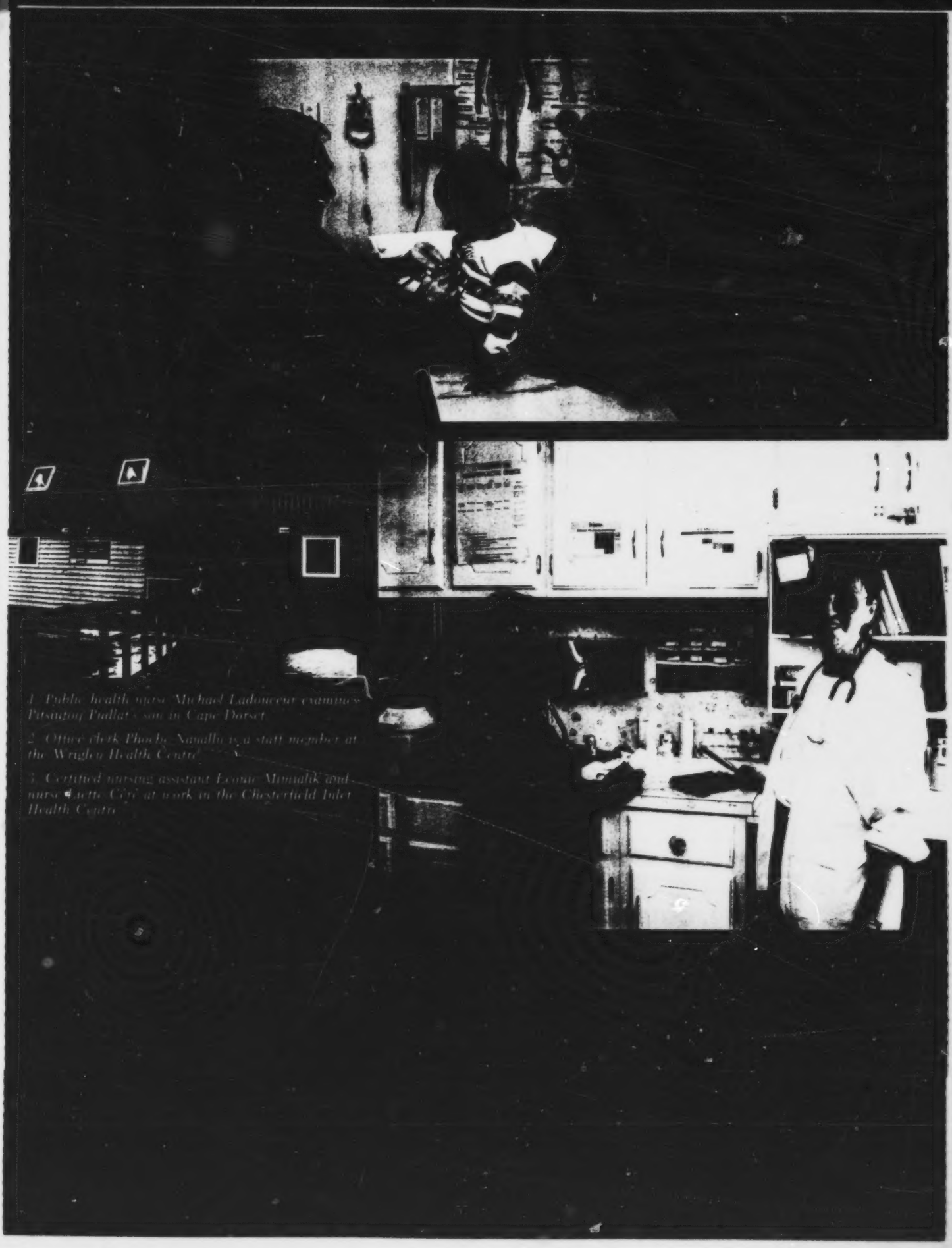
The H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital in Hay River is operated for the Government of the NWT by the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada. It has three year accreditation. The hospital serves residents from the southern Great Slave area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Fort Resolution, Enterprise, Kakisa and Fort Providence.

This facility has 50 beds (34 acute and 16 chronic) and provides in-patient and emergency services, home care and doctors' offices for visiting specialists. Physician services are provided through the Hay River Medical Clinic. Specialist and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

The new Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, opened in 1988, is a modern health care facility reflecting the progressive philosophy toward health care of both the Department of Health and the people of the NWT. With three year accreditation and operated by a board of management, the hospital is a 135 bed acute care facility providing a wide variety of both inpatient and outpatient services. Specialty clinics operating from the hospital include orthopaedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynaecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, psychiatry, paediatrics, radiology, speech therapy and audiology. An extensive home care program is also operated from Stanton.

Medical specialists travel from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital to all areas of the Western Arctic providing



1. Public health nurse Michael Ladouceur examines Pitsiulaq Pudlat's son in Cape Dorset.

2. Office clerk Phoebe Nawalbi is a staff member at the Wrigley Health Centre.

3. Certified nursing assistant Leonie Manialik and nurse Anette Côté at work in the Chesterfield Inlet Health Centre.

remote services. When necessary, additional medical services are arranged through the University of Alberta Medical Faculty and other institutions.

Baffin Regional Health Board

This Board operates a wide range of programs and facilities to meet the needs of the Baffin Region. Its operations include the thirty-five bed, two year accredited Baffin Regional Hospital, twelve community health centres, a public health centre in Iqaluit, a patient transient home in Montreal and the Iqaluit coordinated home care program. Specialist and consultant services are provided on a regular basis through contract arrangements with McGill University, the Clarke Institute, and Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Inuvik Regional Health Board

The Inuvik Regional Health Board operates the accredited Inuvik General Hospital which has 45 acute care beds, 19 extended care beds, a patient transient centre, a public health clinic and physicians' clinics. It also provides community health centres in Aklavik, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk, lay dispensaries in Arctic Red River and Colville Lake and a home care program.

Keewatin Regional Health Board

The Keewatin Regional Health Board operates community health centres in Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Sanikiluaq and Whale Cove. It has patient boarding homes in Churchill (Iglualuk), and Winnipeg (Ubilivik) and a home care program for respite care in collaboration with Social Services.

Kitikmeot Regional Health Board

The Kitikmeot Regional Health Board operates community health centres in Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Gjoa Haven, Holman, Pelly Bay and Spence Bay, lay dispensaries in Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo and a patient boarding home in Yellowknife.

Mackenzie Regional Health Service

Initiatives continue towards the establishment of a health board for this region. In the interim, a corporate structure has been established with a public administrator as trustee. Under its direction are the Fort Simpson Hospital with 14 beds, community health centres in Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Lac La Martre, Rae/Edzo, Snowdrift and Wrigley, public health centres in Fort Simpson, Hay River and Yellowknife and lay dispensaries in Dettah, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Rae Lakes, Snare Lakes, Trout Lake and Kakisa.

INSURED PROGRAMS

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The Northwest Territories Hospital Insurance Plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services (THIS) Board. THIS provides coverage for a broad range of medically necessary inpatient and outpatient services.

The board has overall responsibility for standards of care, licensing and funding of NWT health facilities. Funding is provided for the operation of NWT hospital and health boards for the provision of acute and chronic care, nursing home and public health services and home care. The board also funds Northern Addiction Service for the provision of detoxification services to residents of the western NWT through the Yellowknife detoxification centre.

T.H.I.S. Expenditures, 1988/89	
NWT Hospital/Health Boards	$68,826,067
Out of Territories Hospitals	20,816,753
Support Services by other Departments	2,772,528
Extended and Chronic Care	1,150,965
Total	**$93,566,313**

The Medicare Plan

The Medicare Plan covers insured medical services provided by licensed physicians within and outside of the NWT. Under certain conditions, payments are also made for pre-approved services rendered in other countries.

Medicare Plan, 1988/89	
Inside the Northwest Territories	$8,202,720
Outside the Northwest Territories	2,846,495
Total	**$11,049,215**

In Iqaluit, certified nursing assistant Sheepa Sanguya takes the blood pressure of Ootookie Temela of Lake Harbour.

ADDITIONAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

The Extended Medical Benefits Program

The Extended Medical Benefits Program pays for most of the costs related to the investigation, diagnosis, treatment, maintenance and/or rehabilitation of eligible patients with specified disease conditions. The program also covers institutional care for patients with chronic psychosis.

Extended Medical Benefits Program 1988/89	
Claims for specified disease conditions	$247,558
Chronic Psychosis Institutional Care	770,758
Total	**$1,018,316**

The Pharmacare Program

The Pharmacare Program provides coverage for prescription drugs for eligible residents having certain specified long term debilitating disease conditions and for people aged 60 years and over.

Pharmacare Program 1988/89	
Total cost	$1,273,739
Recovered from Health and Welfare Canada	773,459
Recovered from the Department of Social Services	45,277
Net cost to Department of Health	**$455,003**

The Seniors' Program

The Seniors' Program provides prescription drugs, medical travel, special aids for independent living, hearing aids, eye glasses, dental care and dentures for eligible residents aged 60 years and over who do not receive coverage under employment plans.

The Medical Travel Program

The Medical Travel Program provides assistance to residents who are required to travel for medical reasons and do not have access to other medical benefits. Medical referral centres coordinate appropriate air and ground transportation, escort and interpreter services and medical boarding homes for eligible recipients. Claims under this program in 1988-89 amounted to $14,632,147.

Benefits for Status Indian and Inuit

Benefits for Status Indian and Inuit are provided by the Government of Canada under the Indian Health Policy. Coverage includes ground transportation, accommodation and meals, interpreters, alcohol treatment, dental services, eyeglasses, appliances, hearing aids and prescription drugs. These benefits are administered by the GNWT, Department of Health under contract with the Government of Canada.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Long Term Care Services

Long Term Care Services have standards established by the Community Health Division. Chronic care and nursing home care are provided in or purchased from approved facilities in the NWT. These services are partially insured under the *Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act*. Residents pay a portion of the cost of room and board.

Coordinated Home Care

Coordinated Home Care is a program of coordinated medical, social and home support services. It encourages and assists individuals, especially elderly and disabled persons, to maintain independent lifestyles in their own homes for as long as possible.

Services provided through the program reflect the needs of the community and may include professional services such as physician services, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, homemaker services, meals-on-wheels, equipment loan and neighbour services such as handyman, transportation, errand running and friendly visiting. Some services are cost shared with the Department of Social Services. Programs are currently operating in Baker Lake, Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Yellowknife.

HEALTH STATISTICS

In 1988, 1,501 live births were recorded in the NWT, a rate of 28.7 live births per 1,000 population. This rate has remained relatively stable over the years 1984 to 1988. The incidence of low birth weight (infants weighing 2.5 kilograms or less at birth) was 6.7 per 100 live births. There were 13 stillbirths in 1988.

There were 220 recorded deaths for 1988, a death rate of 4.2 per 1,000 population. This rate is slightly lower than the average death rate for the previous five years, which was 4.5 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) was 10 for 1988. This rate is lower than those of the previous five years, which ranged from 14.9 to 28.5.

The regional breakdown of births and deaths is shown in the following table:

Birth and Death Statistics By Region — 1988

Region	Live Births	Birth Rate*	Total Deaths	Mortality Rate**
Baffin	329	31.4	54	5.2
Inuvik	244	31.6	32	4.1
Fort Smith	561	22.6	92	3.7
Keewatin	203	36.7	21	4.0
Kitikmeot	164	41.0	21	5.3

**Live births per 1000 population*
*** Deaths per 1000 population*

Causes of death in the Northwest Territories for 1988 are shown in the following table:

1988 Breakdown by Cause of Death

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Injury and poisoning	57	25.9
Neoplasms	52	23.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	39	17.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	36	16.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	8	3.6
Diseases of the digestive system	6	2.7
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	5	2.3
Congenital anomalies	4	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity disorders	3	1.4
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	3	1.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3	1.4
Mental disorders	2	.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1	.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1	.5
Total	**220**	**100**

Public Works

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Under the direction of the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, Minister, the Department of Public Works (DPW) altered its mandate in 1989, placing highways responsibilities in the new Department of Transportation and focusing itself on design, construction, acquisition, operation and maintenance of government owned or leased buildings, works and vehicles, as well as the implementation of energy management programs in the private and public sectors.

The Minister continued to emphasize maximization of northern business opportunities for residents to better facilitate participation in government construction projects, maintenance programs and the leasing of facilities, in keeping with the government's economic development strategy. Maintenance activities are contracted out to the private sector wherever practical, according to the government's privatization policy. The leasing of office and residential facilities from local development corporations is maximized through the government's leasing of improved real property policy.

To further encourage an increase in local and northern participation in government construction projects, a policy on maximizing local and northern involvement in construction is being developed. This policy will outline the various departmental policies and approaches designed to increase opportunities for northern residents to gain meaningful employment in the provision of GNWT buildings and works. Under the policy, DPW will work with the Departments of Education and Economic Development and Tourism to coordinate training, education, employment and business development efforts.

The department continued to work closely with the NWT Construction Association to address the shortage of trained northern construction workers. As well, the department continued to negotiate with the federal government in an attempt to have it adopt GNWT construction policies to maximize northern involvement or to turn over the management of federal construction projects to the GNWT so that GNWT contracting rules can be applied.

Officials and community residents gather for the official opening of the Victor Sammurtok School (named for a respected elder) in Chesterfield Inlet.

To ensure that all northern contractors are aware of DPW projects, both construction and maintenance, the Minister published advertisements about one month prior to formal tendering advising of upcoming work. Every opportunity was taken to utilize northern architecture and engineering consultants, and construction contractors were required to use local accommodation to house and board their non-local construction workers. Both of these initiatives were successful in maximizing the business development and employment opportunities for northerners.

The department also maintained active participation in the Canada/USSR Arctic Sciences Exchange Program. During 1989, the department participated in joint planning with the Soviets to extend the program and to establish its future direction. Work continued, in conjunction with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, on the development of a town plan for Votcha, a small community in the Soviet north. The program also gives northern Canadian businesses, with their extensive technical and northern expertise, access to the large Soviet market.

DIRECTORATE

The Directorate develops long range plans, policy proposals and operating guidelines on all public works matters for the Minister and Executive Council. The Directorate conducts departmental financial and contract administration as well as personnel management and training and takes responsibility for the department's affirmative action program. During 1989, a program which staffed three entry level positions in the department with northern graduates from architecture and engineering degree and diploma programs was implemented. This program allows NWT students the opportunity to apply their skills in a northern work environment.

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

Responsible for managing the design and construction of all GNWT buildings throughout the NWT, the Architectural Division was involved in more than 150 projects in 1989. These included major new facilities for the Departments of Education, Municipal and Community Affairs, Social Services, Health, and Economic Development and Tourism. Renovations to many existing facilities were also completed. Architectural projects are managed out of Yellowknife and regional offices in Fort Smith, Inuvik,

Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit. Regional and headquarters staff often work together to overcome the difficulties of building in such a vast area as the NWT.

The division employs a team of professional architects, engineers, interior designers and mechanical and electrical technologists working as project managers. They oversee projects to ensure government buildings meet user needs, are built to NWT codes, are energy efficient, simple to maintain and repair, can be built within budget and on schedule and allow maximum use of local labour and business during construction. The interior design section within the division specializes in selecting and recommending finishes and furnishings that are appropriate for northern conditions.

Major projects completed for the Department of Education in 1989 included new schools in Iqaluit, Pangnirtung and Repulse Bay. Under construction for completion in 1990 are schools in Hall Beach, Hay River, Tuktoyaktuk and Cape Dorset, as well as a married students residence for Arctic College in Iqaluit.

Facilities provided for the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs include recreation and municipal buildings. High levels of local involvement are often achieved in these projects with the cooperation of the communities. In Wrigley a combined community gymnasium and office complex was completed with the band development corporation providing employment services to the contractor as well as taking on several subtrade contracts. In Fort Resolution, the Deninoo Community Council relocated and expanded the abandoned Pine Point arena using all local or northern labour. The Snowdrift community hall, now nearing completion, was managed under a partial authority agreement with the Lutsel K'e Dene Band Council to ensure a high level of local involvement. The project has provided training and employment to local people in administration and construction. A gymnasium was also completed in Rainbow Valley in Yellowknife, and others are under construction in Lake Harbour, Spence Bay, Resolute Bay and Coral Harbour. Construction of a new firehall began in Holman, as well as community garages in Cape Dorset, Fort Norman and Whale Cove. Other projects successfully designed and constructed included the Fort Good Hope arena and the Spence Bay community hall and arena.

Major projects completed for the Department of Social Services included young offenders secure facilities in Fort Smith and Iqaluit, and renovations to the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre in Hay River.

The department is currently working with the Department of Health on seven major projects. Projects completed this year include construction of a new health centre in Grise Fiord, renovations to the Inuvik General Hospital and staff residence, renovations to the health cabin in Snare Lake to accommodate visiting health teams, addition of a dental clinic to the Gjoa Haven school, and rectification of various infrastructure deficiencies identified by the federal government at the time of the health transfer.

Other projects that the department is involved with include the new Baffin regional cultural centre, renovations to the Hay River and Inuvik courthouses and the Supreme Court justice chambers in Yellowknife and warehouses for the Department of Renewable Resources in Arctic Bay, Broughton Island, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Coral Harbour.

The division periodically assists outside agencies receiving government funding with project management, advice and design review services. Projects where this assistance was provided in 1989 included the Native Communications Society media centre, the Dene/Metis boarding home being built by the Yellowknife B Band, the Northern Addiction Services treatment centre near Dettah, the Tuvvik treatment centre in Iqaluit and the Northern Frontiers Visitors Association visitor centre. In addition to its participation in these projects, the division is actively involved in international exchanges such as the Soviet Votcha project.

ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Engineering Division coordinates the design and construction of new capital works and upgrading of existing facilities for water distribution, sewage and solid waste disposal, and the storage and dispensing of bulk petroleum products. It designs and constructs central heat distribution systems, including the recovery and distribution of heat from diesel-electric power plants. The division is also responsible for the design and construction of community roads, site and land development, community dust control and community gravel supplies.

Interior designers Sandra Spindler and Allan Dowrey of Yellowknife.

1. Survey helpers Simon Tucktoo and Kuhuqtak Tucktoo prepare to run a cross-section on a land assembly project in Spence Bay.

2. Sea base connector on Broughton Island.

3. DPW annually gathers students from across the NWT to participate in engineering and architecture projects.

Increasing the use of local and NWT businesses and labour is a divisional priority. Projects undertaken by the division are designed and tendered using approaches which ensure good value, while providing opportunities for small northern contractors to participate in construction.

Transfer of project management from headquarters to the regional offices continues to increase. In 1989, 65 per cent of water and sanitation related projects were carried out in the regions. Transfer of this function is expected to continue. The Engineering Division's role will increasingly be that of program management and technical support.

As part of the upgrading of the water supply and distribution system in Fort McPherson, a new water treatment and distribution facility was commissioned. Design for the replacement of core area water and sewer piping was also underway for that community. A combination water pumphouse and truckfill station was completed in Fort Liard. Design for water storage facilities to replace Williamson Lake in Rankin Inlet was undertaken, construction commenced on a new water supply system for Chesterfield Inlet and a solid waste disposal facility at Baker Lake was completed.

In the area of bulk fuel storage facilities, preliminary designs were completed for facilities in Igloolik, Jean Marie River and Trout Lake. Final design commenced for major expansion projects in Coppermine, Coral Harbour and Spence Bay, and for replacement of the existing resupply line in Cape Dorset. Construction commenced on the expansion of facilities in Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet and was completed for the facilities in Arctic Red River, Baker Lake, Broughton Island, Grise Fiord and Lac La Martre. Aviation fuel dispensing systems were completed in the Rankin Inlet and Spence Bay airports. A major painting program, using methods to better resist the harsh Arctic coastal environment, was also completed at Hall Beach.

A new diesel-electric generator, installed at the Lac La Martre NWT Power Corporation plant, was connected to the existing heat recovery system to provide heat for the community school.

Seventeen projects were undertaken as part of the annual upgrading and development of the Renewable Resources fire operations program. These consisted of heliports, air tanker bases, office and warehouse buildings, fire towers, helidecks, cabins and satellite bases.

Design commenced for a non-directional beacon to aid air navigation at Colville Lake.

Crushing and stockpiling of gravel was carried out in Gjoa Haven and Arviat and commenced in Chesterfield Inlet in 1989. Granular resource investigations were completed in Cape Dorset, Hall Beach, Lake Harbour, Spence Bay and Coppermine and winter gravel hauls were undertaken in Aklavik and Arctic Red River. As a result of this program, gravel is now being dispensed to users in 15 communities throughout the NWT. Ninety-eight per cent of expenditures under this program went to local or NWT contractors.

The division also managed the delivery of 91 projects related to community road, site and land development. Under this program 251 lots were developed, more than 11 kilometres of new community roads were constructed and several drainage improvement and road resurfacing projects were completed. During 1989, 100 per cent of construction projects for this program were awarded to hamlets and NWT contractors. The division also provided 78 individuals with training and employment as survey helpers.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The leasing, repair and maintenance of GNWT buildings, municipal works, bulk fuel storage facilities, vehicles and equipment is managed by the department's regional and Yellowknife district superintendents. Support services for tasks such as the development of standards, policies and procedures are provided by Operations Division's headquarters staff.

During 1989, 35 new and renewal leases were awarded to the private sector at a value of $2.56 million per year. All leases require building owners to provide full maintenance in compliance with government standards. The total budget for office and residential facilities leased from local and northern development corporations and businesses now exceeds $24 million per year.

Since the 1988 transfer of health responsibilities from the federal government to the GNWT, the department provides maintenance and repair services for community health buildings and vehicles and the Inuvik General Hospital. Agreements for these services were signed with the Mackenzie, Inuvik, Keewatin and Kitikmeot Health Boards.

Devolution of the operation and maintenance of water and sewer systems to municipal governments continued. Phased transfer of these

Fort Good Hope hamlet staff spread calcium chloride on local roads to combat dust.

1. Wrigley's community office and gymnasium opened during the summer of 1989.

2. Wooden walkways enhance the enjoyment of strolls through Blackstone Park near the Liard River.

3. Garage foreman Larry MacNeil and apprentice mechanic Rickie Alexie of Inuvik.

systems in Iqaluit was started, with transfer of total responsibility expected in 1990. Transfer in Norman Wells was also initiated.

Transfer of responsibilities for increased asset management to the divisional school boards continued. Responsibility for direct services (leases and purchase of fuel and utility services) was transferred to the Beaufort/Delta and Sahtu boards in the Inuvik region and the Keewatin and Kitikmeot boards. Maintenance services for these assets will continue to be provided by the department under operating agreements.

Implementation of the maintenance management system continued with refinement of standards and increased computerization.

Under a program to replace roofing on major buildings, $1.5 million was spent on roof replacement contracts. Another $400,000 was spent on energy conservation projects, which are anticipated to reduce future energy costs by $170,000 per year.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Energy Management Division provided information and services to the public on technical and practical approaches to achieving energy efficiency in buildings. Through specific community-based programs, regional energy management officers assisted residents, owners and operators of small businesses and institutions, municipal officials, school students and educators, operators of government buildings, and the general public. Unusual opportunities and barriers confront northerners in the use of energy. In the future, the NWT will continue to remain heavily dependent on petroleum for its heating, electrical and transportation needs. The cost of meeting the growing demand for energy in the NWT is rising, both economically and environmentally. Energy management is an important requirement for reducing such costs.

A residential program provided homeowners, tenants and housing maintainers with practical information on increasing energy efficiency. On-site inspections and written advice were provided to homeowners regarding their particular problems and opportunities. Training courses were conducted for housing maintenance service people related to their specific needs and interests. A handbook was prepared with the NWT Housing Corporation to assist tenants in understanding how to achieve more comfortable, efficiently-operated homes. An energy awareness pilot project in Grise Fiord resulted in an 11 per cent net reduction in community residential energy use during the year.

Apprentice Pitseolak Alainga at work in the Public Works garage in Iqaluit.

A new program was introduced for operators of small businesses and institutions in 1989. The energy efficiency loan interest subsidy program subsidizes the cost of borrowing money to implement approved energy efficiency measures. Other business and institutional services included energy audits of facilities, combustion efficiency tests on heating systems, and review of plans for new buildings. Responses to various enquiries and on-site advice were also provided.

Municipalities remain interested in increasing their operational efficiency by reducing unnecessary utility expenses, but they are often restricted by a lack of funding to implement such measures. The division is working with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs to develop and implement energy management programs in support of the communities. Assistance was provided to the Town of Hay River in completing an inventory update of the available supply of waste oil as a possible fuel for heating the community domestic water distribution system.

Energy education in schools is an important ongoing initiative. Support materials and prizes were provided for energy-related science fair projects. One of these projects captured second prize in the Canadian national science fair competition held in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Presentations continued by regional staff to students and teachers both in school and at teacher conferences. Through conferences, teachers are encouraged to use specific curriculum resources and activities which are made available. In addition, the division worked with the Baffin Divisional Board of Education to produce educational materials on energy for use in the elementary curriculum. In cooperation with the Department of Renewable Resources, an NWT-wide poster competition for intermediate grade school children was also held, featuring relationships between energy, people and the environment. Career opportunities with the department were explained to special interest groups and to participants at events such as careers days.

In the government buildings area, continued focus on energy conservation projects for existing buildings remains a major thrust. The average estimated payback on the half million dollars of projects undertaken in 1989 is 2.7 years. A computerized utilities management system was refined and implemented in several regions. This will allow the cost and energy performance of individual buildings to be measured and compared to others. Similarly an energy management information system was developed, which will catalogue the before and after experience of energy conservation projects anywhere in the NWT. As a result, individuals will be able to compare actual efficiency measures and related costs and savings against plans or prospects for their own buildings.

Public awareness activities included the production of a newsletter for building operators and owners regarding case experience in energy efficiency, a series of fact sheets (e.g. condensation) for distribution to residents, provision of information and services through the media, response to calls and enquiries on a variety of technical or practical questions, distribution of literature through regional and community contacts and employee pay stuffers and participation at special community events.

Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In April 1989, the new Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources was formed from the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat. During the year, the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea directed the activities of the new department which were focused on the development and expansion of professional staff to fulfill its increasing role in oil and gas, mineral and electrical fields.

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY

Oil and gas exploration continued in the western NWT during the year as world oil prices firmed.

Paramount, Conoco and Shell drilled several wells in the Cameron Hills area last winter and the Chevron-Fort Good Hope joint venture completed its planned seismic program near the community. Two wells are expected to be drilled this winter as part of this program.

Offshore, Esso drilled from an ice island which had been constructed north of Pullen Island, and both Gulf and Amoco drilled during the open water summer season. Gulf experienced a gas kick at its Immuigak N-05 site in June and was forced to evacuate the rig. The procedure went smoothly and no injuries or environmental damage resulted. The company then reactivated the rig from another well location.

The Environmental Review Board, established by the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, held public hearings to review Esso's proposal to drill at the Isserk location north of Pullen Island. This is the first time such hearings have been held by the board, which was set up under the terms of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

The department distributed the first Beaufort Socio-Economic Report, an overview of industry activities in that region. The information in the report is provided to the GNWT through periodic monitoring reports submitted by oil companies active in the area and is used as a planning tool by government agencies, local communities and other affected parties.

Minister of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Nellie Cournoyea and Hay River's Mary King take a closer look at minerals from around Thor Lake.

The department also participated, for the first time, in the issuance of new exploration rights in the Beaufort Sea. The last time rights were issued was in the 1960's.

The National Energy Board (NEB) held hearings in Ottawa and Inuvik in the spring to review a proposal by Esso, Shell and Gulf to export natural gas from the delta to the U.S. market. The GNWT expressed conditional support for the licence application, and a final decision by the board was released in October, 1989. The NEB gave its approval to the applications subject to the following conditions:

- Companies will be required to advise Canadian buyers who have declared an interest in buying gas from the Mackenzie Delta region of the quantities available for sale from time to time.
- The companies will be required to file executed export contracts with the NEB for approval. They will also be required to advise all interested parties of the filing of these contracts and allow them time to register complaints if they have not had the opportunity to purchase gas on terms and conditions similar to those in the export proposal.
- The gas exported under the licences is to be produced in the Mackenzie Delta region.

The NEB also noted that it recognized the importance of resolving native land claims but it was not convinced that approval of the licences would prejudice the settlement of the Dene/Metis claim. It said that approval of export licences does not mean that consideration of a facilities application would necessarily follow shortly, thereby straining the resources of the Dene/Metis.

In responding to the decision, the Minister indicated GNWT support for delta gas development and a Macken-

zie Valley Pipeline, provided that there would be northern involvement in project planning, energy benefits to communities, economic development opportunities (particularly through long term job training), fiscal benefit and opportunities for northern equity involvement.

The key to achieving these goals will be northern control over oil and gas resources. The GNWT has for years pressed the federal government for the transfer of oil and gas management responsibility to the GNWT from Indian and Northern Affairs and the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration. A partial step toward that goal was taken with the signing of the enabling agreement for the Northern Accord in 1988. That was just the beginning of a major undertaking which will take several years to complete.

While the development of a final Northern Accord will determine how the transfer of legislative powers will occur, the key to making northern administration a success will be the implementation stage. For this reason, the NWT government must be prepared at an early stage to articulate how a northern administration will manage northern benefits, issue new exploration rights and coordinate subsurface processes with the varied and important mechanisms established through land claim settlements.

To address these matters, a comprehensive position is being developed in close consultation with the three aboriginal groups, with financial assistance from the department, before initiating final negotiations with Ottawa. The position will include not only the Northern Accord Agreement between the GNWT and Ottawa, but also a policy document covering a full range of oil and gas issues which affect communities, and an outline of the administrative structures and processes which will be put in place once the transfer begins.

The organizational framework and approval processes must be well thought out ahead of time to ensure that they are consistent with all provisions of land claim settlements while being practical and efficient. These latter items are of particular importance to industry, which will need the reassurance that a stable and fair regime will be in place.

The GNWT is not the only jurisdiction seeking control over northern resources, as the Yukon is involved in a similar process. The two governments are working closely on a full range of issues, the most important of which is a determination of the Yukon interest in the Beaufort Sea, as required by the enabling agreement.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Commodity prices had both positive and negative influence on the NWT mining industry in 1989. The good news was higher zinc and lead prices resulting in greater revenue and operating flexibility at the Nanisivik and Polaris mines. The bad news was declining gold prices, continued depressed tungsten prices, low junior mining company share prices, poor investor confidence and inactivity due in part to changes in the federal government's flow-through share funding mechanism.

Gold continued as the primary exploration target in the NWT, with base metal interest increasing. Neptune Resources' Colomac gold project is proceeding towards a March 1990 start-up. At present more than 40 native people are employed at the mine site either as trainees or in full-time jobs. In June, an historic agreement was signed between the Dogrib Tribal Council and Neptune Resources stating that Neptune will help ensure that a minimum of 25 per cent of all personnel engaged in the operations are residents. Other important provisions of the agreement include on-the-job training for residents and local businesses having the first opportunity for service and materials and labour contracts.

Noranda and Total Energold undertook shaft sinking, underground development and diamond drilling to facilitate a production decision on their Courageous Lake Tundra gold project. Treminco Resources commissioned a new gold mill at their Ptarmigan mine. The tailings retreatment project of Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. was in its first full year of operation.

Total 1989 exploration and development expenditures decreased 25 per cent from an estimated 1988 peak of $112 million, as the Canadian Exploration Incentive Program was unable to counteract effects of an industry-wide malaise. Exploration expenditures by junior resource companies was effectively cut in half; those of major companies declined seven per cent, thereby constituting 80 per cent of total exploration expenditures and nearly 100 per cent of advanced stage exploration expenditures in the Northwest Territories.

Operating mines employed approximately 1,900 people during 1989. Figures for employment, mineral production and export value declined, reflecting the first full year following the closure of Pine Point mine.

Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. received guidelines for its Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Booms are positioned during an oil spill exercise at Norman Wells.

1. George Hakongak at Cambridge Bay works as a marine technician for a zoology camp in the Bathurst Inlet area.

2. Underground drilling at Echo Bay's Lupin mine 400 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife.

3. A ferry operates on the Mackenzie River between Norman Wells and an artificial island.

from the Kiggavik Environmental Assessment Review Panel and worked towards completion of the EIS for its Kiggavik uranium deposit. The role of the Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources is to coordinate all GNWT departmental involvement in the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO) assessment and review of the project. The department also negotiated with FEARO and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for provision of joint intervenor funding to enable public participation and representation of local and regional issues during hearings.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Canada-NWT Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) completed its second year. The MDA, a sub-agreement of the Economic Development Agreement, runs until March, 1991, with a total budget of $7 million dollars, cost shared with the federal government on a 70:30 ratio. There are three programs within the MDA.

Geoscience Program

The objective of this program is to increase the mineral data base of the NWT and assist and encourage mineral exploration. Work consists of mapping selected areas with high mineral potential, conducting detailed studies of significant mineral deposits, and compilation and publication of index maps, bibliography and data files. The program supports 30 projects across the NWT. These projects are coordinated with other geoscience work by the federal government, private researchers, universities and industry.

Results from this year's work were publicly released at the Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, Dec. 5-7 1989. They included new carving stone sites and new copper and gold showings.

Northern Technological Assistance Program

This program's objective is to assist the private sector in the development of innovative technologies, to improve mining and processing operations and to adapt new technology to northern conditions. Projects are aimed at increasing the viability of northern mineral operations.

After a slow initial response from industry, the program now has more applications and proposals than funds. Four projects are funded this year: at Nanisivik Mine - a pillar recovery project aimed at extending the mine life; at Giant Yellowknife - a gold recovery project aimed at increasing the rate of gold recovery; at Echo Bay Mines - a blast design project aimed at improving the blasting methods in narrow vein stoping in order to decrease wall damage; and, at Nerco-Con Mine - a tailings stabilization project directed at recovering gold from tailings and residues while leaving an environmentally safe byproduct.

Northern Mining Information Program

The objective of this program is to promote greater awareness of the economic importance of the mining industry to the residents of the NWT. Projects targeted the general public and the educational system, providing teaching aids to the schools.

The information program has continued to support the production by the NWT Chamber of Mines of the monthly Mining News newsletter. Other projects directed at the school system include an NWT mines and minerals map, an educational slide show, rock sample kits and activity books. Three radio interviews are being produced with individuals who are working in the mineral industry. Two additional posters in the "Mining, More than an Industry" series will also be produced.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ZONES

The Executive Council has designated certain areas of the NWT as development impact zones (DIZ) and has encouraged the formation and funding of DIZ groups to provide regional public input on resource development issues.

DIZ groups provide government and industry with timely advice and liaison on resource development issues. Industry, the federal government and the GNWT share equally the cost of supporting the DIZ groups.

Two DIZ groups were active in the NWT during 1989. The Shihta DIZ Committee continues to operate under the Shihta Regional Council. The Beaufort Mackenzie Delta DIZ operates independently. DIZ groups are expected to play an increasingly important role as development of Beaufort oil and gas moves closer to reality.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER CORPORATION

The purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission was concluded and the new NWT Power Corporation successfully moved its headquarters to Hay River in 1989. The NWT Power Corporation headquarters has 62 positions. The corporation came under the regulation of the Public Utilities Board, effective October 1, 1989. The first annual report of the corporation was tabled at the Legislative Assembly in the fall of 1989.

Justice

The Honourable
Michael Ballantyne
Minister of Justice
Minister of Finance

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Department of Justice underwent a major reorganization in the spring of 1989 when divisions responsible for public safety and consumer services were included in the newly created Department of Safety and Public Services. This reorganization enables the Department of Justice to concentrate on justice services and issues.

An amendment to the *Jury Act* was proclaimed in early September, enabling unilingual aboriginal persons unable to speak either English or French to serve on juries. This amendment will result in a substantial increase in the number of native people who can serve on juries, particularly older people. Legal interpreters will play an important role in the implemention of this amendment to the *Jury Act*.

Betty Harnum, an Inuktitut linguist with over ten years of experience in interpreting and training in the NWT, was hired as the co-ordinator of legal interpreting. Ms. Harnum has been instrumental in designing and delivering the legal interpreters program. In 1989, 28 legal interpreters completed training courses conducted by the department.

The family law review is close to completion. This review is being carried out by a working group with representation from the Government of the Northwest Territories, the legal profession and aboriginal groups. The purpose of the family law review is to modernize NWT family law, drawing on traditional methods of dispute resolution where possible. Research on traditional family organization and dispute resolution was carried out by three native researchers, including one funded by the NWT Law Foundation.

The RCMP provide police services to the Northwest Territories under contract between the Department of Justice and the federal Solicitor-General. Funding for the majority of costs is borne by the Government of the NWT. The Minister has worked closely with the RCMP this year to encourage policies aimed at increasing the participation of native northerners in the police force. Direct funding was provided by the Department of Justice and Department of Education for a summer student program which gave 16 young people experience in working with RCMP in their communities.

Changes have been made in recruiting practices to permit on-the-job training at RCMP detachments in the NWT, prior to formal training in Regina. The changes also facilitate the promotion of special constables to regular constables. So far, four special constables from the NWT have been promoted as a result. The new hiring and promoting practices are already having an effect. The Dene National Assembly in Inuvik this past summer was successfully policed entirely by native RCMP officers.

Three 'satellite offices' of RCMP detachments, located in Wrigley, Lac La Martre and Holman, completed their first year of operation in 1989. As well, a summer satellite office of the Grise Fiord detachment was opened in Alexander Fiord for the summer. The new policy of establishing satellite offices in small, isolated communities is working well, and will be extended to more communities next year.

Judge Robert W. Halifax was appointed Chief Judge of the Territorial Court on May 31, 1989, replacing Judge James R. Slaven. Judge Slaven provided distinguished service as Chief Judge of the Territorial Court for over 12 years. He continued to serve as a Judge of the Territorial Court until September, when he retired. Judge O. J. T. Troy, who served as the first Territorial Court Judge resident in Iqaluit, also retired from the bench in September.

The Minister was pleased with the fall appointment of two new Territorial Court Judges, both with northern experience. Judge Beverley

Eight Special Constables head south for training at the RCMP Academy in Regina.

Browne began her legal career with the firm of Searle, Sigler in Yellowknife. She practised in Vermilion, Alberta, with the law firm of Browne and Associates until her appointment to the bench. Judge Brian A. Bruser served as Crown Counsel for the federal Department of Justice in Yellowknife from 1986 until his appointment. Previously he served as Crown Counsel for the British Columbia Ministry of the Attorney General and was also a private practitioner in British Columbia.

In May, John U. Bayly, Q.C., of Yellowknife, was named on the recommendation of the Minister, as the NWT's part-time member of the federal RCMP Public Complaints Commission. Also, on the Minister's recommendation, Mr. Lazarus Arreak of Iqaluit was named as the alternative member. The commission is responsible for ensuring that complaints by the public about the RCMP are resolved.

In late August, the Minister received the final report of the Baffin Custodial Suicide Committee. This committee was formed to look into ways of reducing the number of suicides and attempted suicides in police custody cells in the Baffin Region. The committee held community meetings in the early spring to learn of concerns and receive suggestions from the public. The RCMP have already implemented a number of the committee's recommendations.

Initiatives to assist victims of crime continued to be a major interest of the Minister.

The *Victims of Crime Act* was proclaimed on April 1, 1989. Because of this act and new federal legislation, surcharges are payable by all persons convicted under territorial statutes or the criminal code. The monies collected are placed in the Victims Assistance Fund. The fund supports programs and projects designed to assist victims. They are distributed on the recommendation of the Victims Assistance Committee which was appointed under the *Victims of Crime Act*.

In the fall session of the Legislative Assembly, amendments were made to the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*. The amendments increase the maximum lump sum award available under the act from $15,000 to $25,000 and permit payments for pain and suffering. This enhancement of compensation available to individual victims is intended to complement the more general support for victim programs available under the *NWT Victims of Crime Act*.

In May, the Minister travelled to Calgary to speak on victims' issues at the first conference of the Canadian Organization for Victim's Assistance. Approximately 800 professionals and volunteer community workers attended from across Canada.

DIRECTORATE

The Directorate provides administrative guidance and direction to other divisions in the department. All divisions, with the exception of Finance and Administration, and Policy and Planning, report to the Deputy Minister through the Assistant Deputy Minister.

The department provides legal services to other departments of the Government of NWT in the Baffin Region through the Regional Superintendent of Justice. This Baffin regional office provides the department with a regional perspective on legal and policy issues and provides an eastern Arctic contact point for the department.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The Policy and Planning Division conducts research and develops policy positions on justice issues for the department. Recommendations are made to the Deputy Minister on priorities for departmental action. The division participates in discussions with justice officials from the governments of Canada, the provinces, and the Yukon, and assesses responses to federal justice initiatives which have an impact on the Northwest Territories. Regular communication is maintained between the Policy and Planning Division and 'G' Division of the RCMP.

Underlying the division's work is the goal of ensuring that the justice system maintains order while respecting the cultural traditions of the people of the NWT. Particular interests of the division in 1989 were implementation of the *Victims of Crime Act*, development of amendments to the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*, and support for RCMP initiatives aimed at better serving native people.

The Committee on Law Reform is funded through the Policy and Planning Division, as is the justice portion of the family law review.

COMMITTEE ON LAW REFORM

The Northwest Territories Committee on Law Reform had an active year. The Committee completed its projects on the aboriginal languages amendment to the *Jury Act*, as well as work on mechanics' liens. The committee has made considerable progress on its business corporations project, and has undertaken new projects involving bulk sales, affidavits and statutory declarations, and disabled jurors. The chairman of the committee, the Honourable Mr. Justice T. David Marshall, served as president of the Law Reform Conference of Canada for 1988-89, and chaired the conference's annual meeting, held in Yellowknife in August, 1989.

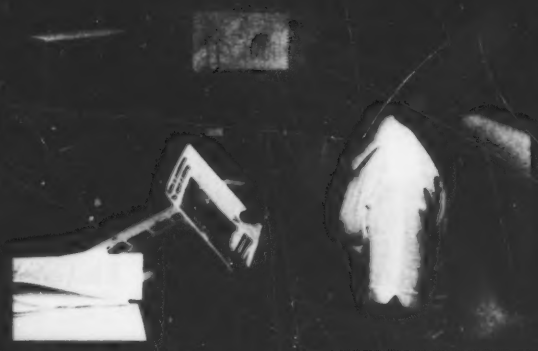
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Finance and Administration Division provides financial and administrative services to the department. Financial services include providing budget development and control, financial reporting and forecasting, authorizing financial transactions, monitoring and controlling revenue, co-ordinating the department's operational plan and preparing the main estimates.

The division provides financial advice for the department during the negotiation of all federal-territorial agreements and is responsible for analyzing and monitoring the RCMP budget. Administrative services include the provision of staff financial training, development of administration and procedures manuals, maintaining human resource statistics and providing liaison between the Department of Justice and the Department of Personnel for all staffing and classification.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The Constitutional Law Division provides legal services on all constitutional matters relating to the NWT. This encompasses the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, aboriginal comprehensive claims and constitutional developments relating to devolution of authority and programs from various levels of government. Services provided include legal opinions, briefs and



1. Court Librarian Sue Baer and Legal Division Director Bob Kasting conduct research

2. Victims Coordinator Lawrence Norbert provides administrative assistance to the Victims Assistance Committee

3. Supervisor, Trainer of Mackenzie Courtworker Services Ruth Stewart discusses the Criminal Code with Executive Director of NWT Legal Aid Doug Miller

4. Delegates from the federal, territorial and provincial governments meet in Yellowknife for the Uniform Law Conference

reports, and analysis of territorial and national initiatives relating to the Canadian Constitution such as Senate reform, the Meech Lake Accord and the Free Trade Agreement. The division also appears in court in matters of constitutional litigation.

In 1989 the major client departments and agencies were the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat, the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council on Political and Constitutional Development, and the Office of Devolution. The Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources consulted with the division on constitutional matters relating to the transfer of oil and gas management under the Northern Accord.

It is anticipated that an Agreement-in-Principle will be signed soon for Inuit comprehensive claims. Further activity relating to the Dene/Metis Agreement-in-Principle, the Northern Oil and Gas Accord, the Meech Lake Accord and Senate reform are anticipated. Also on the horizon is an opportunity for counsel from the Legal Division and the Constitutional Law Division to argue a case before the Supreme Court of Canada on Charter of Rights issues.

LEGAL DIVISION

The Legal Division is the law firm for the government. It provides legal counsel to all government departments as well as most boards and public agencies, appearing in court and before administrative tribunals on behalf of the government and those agencies. Counsel appear regularly in the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories and Court of Appeal in Yellowknife and the Territorial Court throughout the NWT. One matter is currently pending before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The office of the Public Trustee, which administers intestate estates and represents infants, is also within the Legal Division, as is the Fair Practices office and administration for the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*.

LEGISLATION DIVISION

The Legislation Division drafts all territorial legislation and prepares legal opinions required in developing legislation. While acts dealt with by the Legislative Assembly are the most visible legislation drafted, the division also prepares all regulations made pursuant to the acts, as well as orders and appointments.

All legislation, orders, appointments and notices are prepared for publishing in the Northwest Territories Gazette. Annual volumes of the acts and legislative summaries of the legislation passed at each session of the Legislative Assembly are also prepared for publishing.

The Legislation Division is also responsible for the revision of NWT statutes and for preparing a French version of all acts and regulations. The final stages of the statutes revision and the French version of the acts and regulations were completed in 1989.

The Legislation Division was chiefly responsible for the organization of the Uniform Law Conference, hosted by the Department of Justice, in August of 1989. Delegates from the federal, territorial and provincial governments met in Yellowknife to discuss and promote harmonization of legislation across Canada.

COURT SERVICES

The Court Services Division provides a variety of support services. The division includes the Registries of the Supreme and Territorial Courts, the Coroner's Office, the Maintenance Enforcement Office, the Sheriff's Office, the Firearms Office, the Court Library, and the Legal Interpreters Office. The Division also provides support to the justice of the peace program.

In addition to providing administrative support to the judiciary and the public, the division delivers a variety of training programs. In 1989, basic training for field coroners and justices of the peace was delivered on a regional basis and both basic and advanced training in legal interpreting was offered to aboriginal language interpreters. Cross-cultural orientation workshops were delivered to various participants within the justice community.

The Maintenance Enforcement Office experienced a tripling of caseload during its first year of operation. This office assists in the enforcement of family support orders from within and outside of the NWT. In addition to enforcement procedures, it delivered several information workshops to lawyers and the public and worked on an automated information system.

The youth justice information system and the justice information

Coordinator of Legal Interpreting Betty Harnum works with Chipewyan interpreters Leona Poitras and Rita Fabian-Berc.

system were integrated and enhanced to include financial accounting and forms production modules.

In 1989 the Firearms Office granted 841 firearm acquisition certificates (including those distributed free of charge to native people) and 122 business permits for the sale of firearms and ammunition. Revenue from these activities amounted to $61,747.

Extensive facility renovations were carried out in 1989, including renovations to the Supreme Court in Yellowknife and to the courts in Hay River and Inuvik.

The Court Services Division hosted the Annual National Conference of the Association of Canadian Court Administrators in Yellowknife during 1989. The conference focused on cross-cultural and resource challenges in remote courts.

LAND TITLES/LEGAL REGISTRIES

The Land Titles Office administers a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of an interest in privately-owned lands is established by the filing or registration of documents. Over the past year, approximately 4,000 documents were registered and 1,500 certificates of title were issued. All of the more than 80,000 survey plans, documents and titles are available for inspection by the general public for a nominal fee.

During the coming year, it is anticipated that the transfer of responsibility for land titles from the federal to the territorial government will be completed. At that time, the *Territorial Land Titles Act* will replace the federal *Land Titles Act*.

The Registrar of Securities is responsible for regulating the distribution of shares and other securities to the general public. Investor protection is provided by the licensing of qualified brokers and salespersons. Filings and registrations in this area continue to increase substantially each year.

In the Document Registry, purchasers and lenders may protect their security interest in personal property by filing a notice of their interest. Many partnerships and sole proprietorships are also required to file a declaration with the Document Registry. Over 7,000 registrations and 6,500 search requests were received during 1989.

Deputy Registrar of Land Titles Jim McConnell and Document Examiner Kathryn Roy examine a survey plan.

The Corporate Registries section is responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations. It also maintains a registry of companies incorporated outside the NWT, but operating within. There are currently almost 5,000 registered corporations, each of which must update its basic information on file annually and as changes take place within the organization. As in the other areas of the division, all documents are available for review by the general public.

LEGAL AID

The Legal Services Board of the Northwest Territories is a statutory board established under the *Legal Services Act* to ensure the provision of legal aid services to all eligible NWT residents and to ensure that legal services and the systems for providing those services are the best that circumstances permit. The board also develops and coordinates territorial and local public information programs to reduce and prevent legal problems and increase public knowledge of the law, legal processes and the administration of justice.

Members of the Legal Services Board are appointed by the Minister of Justice to administer the *Legal Services Act* and its regulations. The board coordinates the provision of legal services, publishes information on the legal services available, reviews the performance and services provided by regional legal services committees and makes recommendations on its activities and financial affairs to the Minister of Justice.

The Legal Services Board is the carrier agency for Mackenzie Court Workers Services located in Yellowknife and various Western Arctic and Kitikmeot communities; Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik, a legal services centre with lawyers based in Iqaluit and Pond Inlet; Arctic Rim Law Centre, a legal services centre located in Tuktoyaktuk; Keewatin Legal Aid Services, a courtworker service located at Rankin Inlet to serve the Keewatin Region; and Arctic Public Legal Education and Information Society (Arctic PLEI) located in Yellowknife, which provides legal information to the general public. The board is responsible for ensuring these organizations are adequately funded.

In 1988, the board approved the establishment of a legal services centre to be located at Rankin Inlet to serve the Keewatin Region. The planning and initial work was completed in 1989. The centre will employ a lawyer/director and courtworkers on a full or part-time basis in various Keewatin communities.

As well, legal services are provided by members of the legal aid panel who are also members of the Law Society of the NWT. These lawyers are in private practice and are assigned to court circuits and civil work on a rotating basis. In cases where the prescribed penalty for an offence is life imprisonment and the accused is eligible for legal aid, the accused may choose any lawyer resident and authorized to practice law in the NWT to assist them.

Lawyers appointed to the legal aid panel are located in Hay River, Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Inuvik. It is the board's policy that lawyers in communities other than Yellowknife be given priority on legal aid assignments in the communities and surrounding area where they are located. This provides continuity of legal aid services and cost efficiency.

Finance

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In his second year as Minister of Finance, the Honourable Michael Ballantyne concentrated his efforts on ensuring that the Government of the Northwest Territories had the financial resources required to deliver essential programs and services and foster growth in the Northwest Territories' economy. Mr. Ballantyne placed a primary emphasis on making the federal government aware of the effects of federal expenditure and tax measures on the people and economy of the NWT.

The economy of the NWT began an upswing in 1988 which was expected to continue in 1989. Mr. Ballantyne, in his budget address in February, referred to this as an opportune time to lay the foundation for a stronger and more stable economy. The budget tackled a number of important social issues such as child care, education and housing and provided a framework for the further development of a strengthened economy. The budget projected total expenditures in 1989-90 to be $955 million, resulting in an annual deficit of $11.4 million. Revenue changes were kept to a minimum and were introduced primarily to help fund programs to combat smoking, alcohol and drug abuse.

In 1989, the Government of the NWT entered the fifth and final year of the original formula financing agreement with the federal government. Discussions with the federal government on the agreement's renewal occupied Mr. Ballantyne for much of the year. Mr. Ballantyne's objective was to ensure that formula financing negotiations result in an agreement which provides the financial resources needed to maintain current territorial government programs.

In 1989 the federal government announced it would proceed with a new goods and services tax, to be implemented in 1991. Because analyses by the Department of Finance showed that this tax will have higher cost implications for NWT residents than for other Canadians, Mr. Ballantyne has made the federal government aware of

Finance Minister Michael Ballantyne focussed much attention on the formula financing agreement between the federal government and the Government of the NWT.

public concerns. He has sought the views of representatives of the NWT business community and has made presentations to the federal Minister of Finance.

Under Mr. Ballantyne's direction, new and expanded services were provided in 1989, with growing emphasis on the provision of financial services and support to government departments and public agencies.

Finance now provides financial administration and management advice and develops systems that efficiently process increasingly complex financial transactions. A new payroll system for the government and certain boards and agencies was implemented. The system, which previously utilized a southern data centre, now operates totally in the NWT on the government's own computers.

During 1989, the investment pooling program, first implemented by Mr. Ballantyne in 1988, continued to expand. Over 15 government agencies are now participating. Under this program these agencies can access the government's main investment operation free of charge, thereby earning improved rates of return while decreasing risk.

The power subsidy program continued in 1989, rebating over $2 million to commercial and private consumers. This program subsidizes small commercial enterprises and consumers who pay their own power by equalizing the actual power rate in their communities to the rate in Yellowknife.

In 1989, Mr. Ballantyne modified the structure of the department. The Financial Management Board Secretariat was combined with the Department of Finance. Two new divisions, tax administration and management accounting services, were formed from what were previously sections of other divisions. Through these structural changes, Mr. Ballantyne has aimed at streamlining the operation of the department while ensuring that financial services are effectively provided.

DIRECTORATE

The Directorate provides administrative support and overall direction and coordination to all divisions in the department. Under the direction of the deputy minister of Finance, the division carries out the departmental responsibilities for planning, policy and strategy setting, general management and control.

In 1989, the division worked closely with all sections for the departmental reorganization. The division continued to administer the department-wide management for results system designed to assist in the planning, control and accountability of departmental operations.

Revenue and Asset Management

This division provides specialized services for risk management, credit and collections, cash management and investments. It has responsibility for government banking relations and borrowing requirements.

During 1989, emphasis was placed on improving investment management systems and providing investment services to boards and agencies of the government. A review of the government's risk and insurance programs has been initiated to update the government's capital facilities inventory and assess risk potential. As well, board and agency insurance requirements are under review.

Management Accounting Services

This division is responsible for providing financial controls required to manage the collection and disbursement of public funds, assisting other departments with financial systems requirements and maintaining the government's main computerized financial system. The division was expanded to full divisional status in 1989.

Numerous projects were conducted in 1989 to support users of the government's financial systems, including developing new training programs, adapting accounting systems to allow use by health boards and improving financial reference materials. These improvements will enhance the efficiency of government operations while ensuring public funds are effectively controlled. New reporting tools have been developed to better provide financial data essential for managing programs and services. This division is currently evaluating ways to make the accounting system easier to use and more responsive to new developments.

Tax Administration

The tax administration division has the responsibility of administering commodity tax programs for the government including fuel and tobacco taxes and property and school tax levies. In recognition of this senior role, tax administration received full divisional status in 1989.

During 1989, work continued on the development of a computerized system for collecting, reporting, and analyzing tax information. Changes to the *Tobacco Tax Act* were approved by the Legislative Assembly in February resulting in the need to implement new procedures to simplify the act's administration.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BOARD SECRETARIAT

The Financial Management Board Secretariat is a central agency which provides advice and support services for the financial management and administration of the government to the Financial Management Board.

In 1989, procedures were developed for introducing findings from departmental "management for results systems" into the Financial Management Board's planning and monitoring process. In this way, results attained from goals and objectives of departmental programs and services can be monitored against the use of personnel and financial resources.

Also in 1989, the financial management training program, developed by the Financial Management Board Secretariat, the Office of the Comptroller General and Department of Education, was offered as a staff development course for the first time. This course is designed to provide employees holding financial responsibilities with a comprehensive understanding of the government's financial systems and procedures. Forty-eight employees from across the NWT have now successfully completed this six-module, 18-day course.

The Financial Management Board meets in Yellowknife. Advice and support services for the board are provided by the Financial Management Board Secretariat.

Tourists, like those who come to photograph the northern lights, contribute to the NWT economy.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

The Accounting Division is responsible for ensuring that accounting processes and principles are current and effective, meaningful financial management information is provided, the annual public accounts are prepared, and accounting and payroll services are provided ensuring the recording of government expenditure and revenue transactions and the payment of suppliers and employees.

During 1989 a new payroll system was established providing increased efficiency and the ability to meet more complex payroll requirements. Service levels were increased in three regions and headquarters to provide accounting services to newly created health boards. Finance operated these boards' financial processing centres, providing their management with financial information and maintaining effective control of funds.

In keeping with current Canadian accounting profession requirements, the division is consolidating the government's financial statements. This project will provide the statement users with the highest level of information available from any government in Canada.

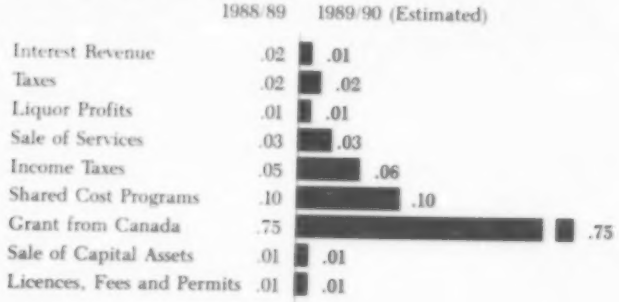
FISCAL POLICY

The Fiscal Policy Division is responsible for developing and analyzing overall budgetary and taxation strategies for Cabinet and the Financial Management Board and for monitoring the effects of economic conditions on the government's fiscal position. The division provides analysis and advice on Canadian and Northwest Territories tax policies and intergovernmental fiscal relations, develops revenue scenarios for the government's multi-year fiscal plan and coordinates the production of the Minister of Finance's annual budget address.

In anticipation of the expiry of the formula financing agreement in March 1990, the division conducted extensive research and analysis and played a major role in renewal discussions. Considerable attention was also paid to the topic of federal tax reform, particularly the proposed goods and services tax. In addition to conducting research and analysis on this major federal tax change, the division was active in inter-governmental discussions on the tax.

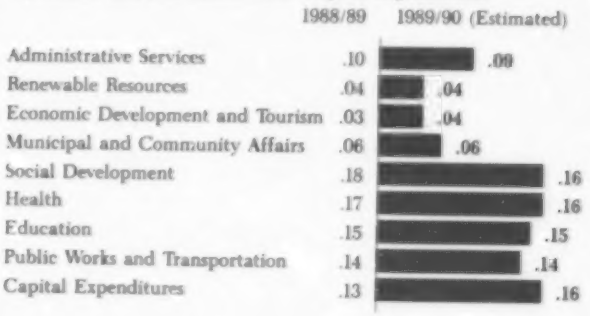
Where the Dollar comes from

Government of the Northwest Territories
Revenues and Recoveries


1988/89
1989/90 (Estimated)
Interest Revenue .02 .01
Taxes .02 .02
Liquor Profits .01 .01
Sale of Services .03 .03
Income Taxes .05 .06
Shared Cost Programs .10 .10
Grant from Canada .75 .75
Sale of Capital Assets .01 .01
Licences, Fees and Permits .01 .01

Where the Dollar is Spent

Government of the Northwest Territories
Operations and Maintenance and Capital Expenditures



AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the balance sheet of the Government of the Northwest Territories as at March 31, 1989 and the statements of operations, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Territories as at March 31, 1989 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come to my notice have, in all significant respects, been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Kenneth M. Dye, F.C.A.
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
August 18, 1989

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1989

Assets

	1989	1988
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Current		
Cash and short-term deposits	$ 23,714	$ 38,627
Due from Canada (note 4)	79,886	61,143
Accounts receivable (note 5)	35,508	28,606
Inventories (note 6)	25,703	24,619
Promissory note receivable	5,350	—
Loans receivable	1,736	2,403
	171,897	155,398
Long-term portion of promissory note receivable (note 7)	48,150	—
Long-term portion of loans receivable (note 8)	16,397	18,882
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	14,093	14,197
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	4,737	4,541
Investment in Northwest Territories Power Corporation, at a nominal value	1	—
Fixed assets, at a nominal value	1	1
	$255,276	$193,019

Liabilities

	1989	1988
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Current		
Accounts payable (note 11)	$ 88,486	$104,310
Note payable	5,350	—
Employee leave and termination benefits	7,424	6,755
	101,260	111,065
Long-term portion of note payable (note 12)	48,150	—
Long-term portion of employee leave and termination benefits (note 13)	13,209	14,290
Equity		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	16,000	16,000
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	9,000	8,500
Petroleum Products Stablization Fund (note 14)	761	1,321
Surplus	66,896	41,843
	$255,276	$193,019

Approved:

Michael A. Ballantyne
Minister of Finance

J.F. Nelson
Comptroller General

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

	1989		1988
	Main Estimates (note 16) $ 000s	Actual $ 000s	Actual $ 000s
Revenues (schedule A)			
From Canada	$669,811	$746,707	$649,335
Generated revenues	128,711	130,054	119,862
	798,522	876,761	769,197
Expenditures			
Operations and maintenance (schedule B)	673,999	750,495	636,221
Operations and maintenance reserve	28,000	—	—
Capital (schedule C)	117,488	107,546	161,432
Estimated appropriation authority lapse	(22,395)	—	—
	797,092	858,041	797,653
Net revenues (expenditures) before undernoted	1,430	18,720	(28,456)
Recoveries of prior years' expenditures (note 3)			
Refund of Northwest Territories Housing Corporation surplus (note 5)	—	3,462	6,549
Other	—	3,371	4,752
	—	6,833	11,301
Projects for Canada and others			
Expenditures	30,683	39,075	37,552
Recoveries	30,683	39,075	37,552
	—	—	—
Net revenues (expenditures)	$ 1,430	$ 25,553	$ (17,155)

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

	1989	1988
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 41,843	$ 64,848
Net revenues (expenditures)	25,553	(17,155)
	67,396	47,693
Transfers to:		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	—	2,500
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	500	1,350
Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund (note 14)	—	2,000
	500	5,850
Balance at end of the year	$ 66,896	$ 41,843

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

	1989	1988
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Operating activities		
Operations		
Net revenues (expenditures)	$ 25,553	$ (17,155)
Items not requiring funds		
Bad debts and loan remissions	1,598	1,662
	27,151	(15,493)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Current assets other than cash and short-term deposits	(41,001)	(8,006)
Grant due from Canada	8,690	(4,700)
Current liabilities	(9,805)	20,079
Long-term employee leave and termination benefits	(1,081)	(759)
Petroleum Products loss subsidization	(560)	(679)
Financial resources used for operating activities	(16,606)	(9,558)
Investing activities		
Loans advanced	(7,662)	(9,665)
Promissory note accepted	(53,500)	—
Cash allocated to loan funds	1,779	(2,257)
Payments received on loans	7,576	8,688
Financial resources used for investing activities	(51,807)	(3,234)
Financing activities		
Bonds issued	53,500	—
Financial resources from financing activities	53,500	—
Decrease in cash and short-term deposits	(14,913)	(12,792)
Cash and short-term deposits at beginning of the year	38,627	51,419
Cash and short-term deposits at end of the year	$ 23,714	$ 38,627

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

1. Authority and operations

The Northwest Territories operates under the authority of the Northwest Territories Act. The Northwest Territories has an elected Legislative Assembly. All disbursements for operations, loans, investments and advances are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

2. Accounting policies

Financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on a non-consolidated basis in accordance with Sections 27 through 31 of the Northwest Territories Act and Sections 72 to 74 of the Financial Administration Act.

Reporting entity

These financial statements reflect the financial operations of the Government of the Northwest Territories including the assets, liabilities, and operations of the following revolving funds:

Northwest Territories Liquor Commission
Petroleum Products Revolving Fund
Public Stores Revolving Fund
Fur Marketing Service Revolving Fund

Revolving funds are established by the Government to provide the working capital necessary to deliver goods to the general public and to Government departments. They may consist of cash, accounts receivable, inventories, liabilities, or any combination thereof.

Financial information on the revolving funds is included separately in the Public Accounts.

The following related Government boards and agencies are reflected in these statements only to the extent of the Government's contributions to them:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
Workers' Compensation Board
Hospitals and health facilities
Educational boards
Arctic College
Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories

Accounting policies for governments are recommended by the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Committee of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Government of the Northwest Territories intends to comply with these recommendations wherever applicable, and in particular with respect to the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The Government will prepare consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 1989, in order to provide an accounting of the full nature and extent of the financial affairs and resources for which the Government is responsible. The consolidated reporting entity is to be defined in those statements.

The Auditor General of Canada provides separate audit opinions on the following entities: Workers' Compensation Board, Arctic College, Northwest Territories Power Corporation, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, Northwest Territories Liquor Commission, Petroleum Products Revolving Fund and the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund (Northwest Territories).

Inventories

Inventories for resale consist of bulk fuel and liquor products and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value.

Investment in Northwest Territories Power Corporation

The Government of the Northwest Territories is the sole shareholder of the issued capital of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation, a Territorial Crown Corporation which provides utility services to, and purchases fuel and other services from the Government and other of its related boards, agencies, and funds at rates and terms comparable to those transacted with other unrelated parties. The Government's investment in this wholly-owned subsidiary has been recorded at a nominal value.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, tank farms, ferries, buildings, leasehold improvements, land, land improvements, computers, office furniture, equipment and vehicles are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. Fixed assets are recorded at a nominal value.

Leases

Lease payments under capital and operating leases are recorded as operating and maintenance expenditures. No assets or long-term liabilities are recognized under capital leases.

Grant from Canada

The grant is subject to the terms of a financial agreement with Canada and is receivable in instalments. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the grant for income taxes, Established Programs Financing contributions and operating revenues collected by the Government which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the grant for the fiscal year. Further adjustments are made in accordance with escalation clauses in the agreement.

Taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Act, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in instalments. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenue of the fiscal year in which they are received, together with known adjustments arising in that fiscal year.

Fuel and tobacco taxes are levied under the authority of the Petroleum Products Tax and the Tobacco Tax acts and are received on a monthly basis from collectors. Revenues are recognized based on the statements received from collectors on an accrual basis. Any adjustments resulting from re-assessments are recorded in revenue in the year they are identified.

Property and school taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and are recognized in the fiscal year in which a calendar year ends.

Transfer payments

Established Programs Financing contributions are received from Canada in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (1977). Expenditures are also recovered from Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements and are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

Other revenues

Licences, fees and permits are recorded on a cash basis. All other revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Projects on behalf of Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Unexpended balances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis.

Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. These contributions represent the total liability of the Government and are recorded in the accounts on a current basis. The Government also makes contributions for members of the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund which are recognized on a current basis (note 17).

3. Recoveries of prior years' expenditures

These amounts represent recoveries of prior years' expenditures and excessive accruals made in prior years. Under subsection 36(9) of the Financial Administration Act (April 1, 1987), these amounts cannot be used to increase the amount appropriated for expenditures for the current year.

4. Due from Canada

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
a) Under cost sharing agreements and projects on behalf of Canada	$ 51,077	$ 35,572
Current portion of grant receivable (see 4.b)	14,286	22,976
Other, net of allowance of $411,000 (1988 - $382,000) for grants in lieu of taxes which are in dispute	14,523	2,595
	$ 79,886	$ 61,143

b) The Government receives a grant from Canada pursuant to a formula financing agreement which is to be renewed in 1989 - 90. Under this agreement the amount received is subject to adjustments which increase or decrease the grant depending upon changes in Government revenue as defined in the agreement. All outstanding amounts, under the pending agreement, are to be settled within one year.

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Grant per agreement with Canada	$642,728	$548,321
Adjustments for:		
Income tax collections	12,028	12,888
EPF contributions	(986)	(5,665)
Operating revenues	(12,138)	1,704
Escalation	15,869	14,965
Per Schedule of Revenues by Source (schedule A)	657,501	572,213
Received from Canada during the year	666,191	567,513
	(8,690)	4,700
Due from Canada		
At beginning of the year	22,976	18,276
At end of the year	$ 14,286	$ 22,976

5. Accounts receivable

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Revolving funds		
Petroleum products, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $459,000 (1988 - $436,000)	$ 9,477	$ 8,638
Other	523	667
	10,000	9,305
Related parties		
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (see 5.a)	386	—
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	2,600	—
Arctic College	1,857	4,785
Divisional Boards of Education	2,152	3,367
Board of Secondary Education	418	—
Regional Health Boards	1,556	45
Workers' Compensation Board	271	532
	9,240	8,729
Accrued interest	3,822	1,968
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,327,000 (1988 - $1,241,000)	12,446	8,604
	16,268	10,572
	$ 35,508	$ 28,606

During the year, uncollectable amounts of $397,000 (1988 - $395,000) were written off with proper authority and $90,000 (1988 - nil) of accounts receivable were forgiven.

(a) Amounts owing from the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation include an advance arising from project cost overruns in the amount of $223,000 (1988 - $579,000). This represents the remaining balance of a $6,000,000 advance made by the Government to the Housing Corporation in March 1984 to finance operations and capital projects pending Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation cost sharing.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

(b) Under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Act, the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. A financial agreement between the Government and the Corporation details the funding provided by the Government and the accounting for these funds.

As at March 31, 1989 the Government had contributed $790,000 (1988 - $3,204,000) more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. In addition, $11,519,000 (1988 - $13,619,000) of capital contributions had not been spent by the Corporation and may be used to complete projects in progress at year end. Surplus operating and capital funds may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under terms of the financial agreement. During the year the Corporation repaid $2,869,000 of the accumulated operating surplus and $593,000 of the accumulated capital surplus as at March 31, 1988.

On April 12, 1989, the Financial Management Board authorized the Corporation's request to retain capital surplus from the 1986-87 fiscal year totalling $218,000. The funding was required to offset the Corporation's projected 1988-89 deficit.

6. Inventories

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Petroleum products	$ 21,308	$ 20,727
Liquor	3,719	3,238
Other revolving funds, net of an allowance for write-down of nil (1988 - $30,000)	676	654
	$ 25,703	$ 24,619

7. Promissory note receivable

Under the terms of an acquisition agreement, signed May 5, 1988, the Government of the Northwest Territories acquired all of the issued shares of Northern Canada Power Commission and a debt due by the Commission to Canada in the amount of $53,000,000.

A $500,000 working capital advance was also made to the Northwest Territories Power Corporation by the Government of the Northwest Territories on June 23, 1988.

The total investment of $53,500,000 is to be recovered from the Northwest Territories Power Corporation under the terms of a Promissory Note issued June 23, 1988.

	$ 000s
Promissory note of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation, receivable in ten equal annual instalments, maturing June 23, 1998, bearing interest at 11% payable semi-annually.	$ 53,500
Less current portion	5,350
	$ 48,150

8. Loans receivable

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in annual amounts to the year 2007, bearing interest at rates between 6.75% and 11.35%	$ 17,831	$ 20,248
Other loans, due in monthly or annual installments to the year 1994, bearing interest at rates between nil and 11.75%, net of allowance for doubtful loans of $197,000 (1988 - $197,000)	302	1,037
	18,133	21,285
Less current portion	1,736	2,403
	$ 16,397	$ 18,882

During the year, uncollectable loans of nil (1988 - $405,000) were written off with proper authority.

9. Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Act which established a ceiling of $16,000,000 for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1989 (1988 - $16,000,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans are charged to expenditures (Department of Economic Development and Tourism).

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 11,244	$ 9,823
Less provision for doubtful loans	1,907	1,803
Subtotal	9,337	8,020
Cash committed in support of guarantees	384	483
Cash available for loans and guarantees	4,372	5,694
Total fund assets	14,093	14,197
Funds available on write-offs or recoveries of loans	1,907	1,803
Loan fund balance	$ 16,000	$ 16,000

The loans are repayable in installments to the year 2007 and bear interest at rates between 10.75% and 15.5%. During the year, uncollectable amounts of $82,000 (1988 - $399,000) were written off with proper authority.

10. Students Loan Fund

The Students Loan Fund is operated under the authority of the Student Financial Assistance Act which established a ceiling of $9,000,000 for student loans up to March 31, 1989 (1988 - $8,500,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans and loan remissions are charged to expenditures (Department of Education).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

Interest begins on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate of the Government's main banker. The Commissioner may grant remission of these loans, in whole or in part, where conditions as stipulated in the Regulations are complied with.

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 8,228	$ 7,370
Less provisions for:		
Loan remissions	2,784	2,728
Doubtful loans	1,479	1,231
	4,263	3,959
	3,965	3,411
Cash available for new loans	772	1,130
Total fund assets	4,737	4,541
Funds available on remissions, write-offs, or recoveries of loans	4,263	3,959
Loan fund balance	$ 9,000	$ 8,500

The loans are repayable in instalments to the year 1996 and bear interest at rates between 8.75% and 12%. During the year, uncollectable loans of $23,000 (1988 - $27,000) were written off with proper authority and remissions of $854,000 (1988 - $762,000) were granted to students who met the criteria established in the Regulations.

11. Accounts payable

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Due to Canada		
Excess income tax and Established Programs Financing advanced	$ 7,065	$ 11,065
Unapplied balance of advances under agreements	1,381	1,235
	8,446	12,300
Due to Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (note 5)	—	1,081
Accounts payable	71,306	66,906
Other liabilities, payroll deductions and contractors' holdbacks	8,734	24,023
	80,040	90,929
	$ 88,486	$104,310

12. Note payable

	$000s
To finance the purchase of Northwest Territories Power Corporation, the Government issued $53,500,000 in 11% sinking fund notes. These notes are redeemable in ten equal annual instalments and interest is payable semi-annually	$ 53,500
Less current portion	5,350
	$ 48,150

Principal and interest amounts due in each of the five years are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
1990	$ 5,350,000	$ 5,002,250	$10,352,250
1991	5,350,000	4,413,750	9,763,750
1992	5,350,000	3,825,250	9,175,250
1993	5,350,000	3,236,750	8,586,750
1994	5,350,000	2,648,250	7,998,250

13. Employee leave and termination benefits

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Removal	$ 6,773	$ 8,312
Termination	4,920	4,698
Leave	5,138	4,312
Retirement	3,802	3,723
	20,633	21,045
Less current portion	7,424	6,755
	$ 13,209	$ 14,290

Under the conditions of employment, employees qualify for annual leave of varying lengths depending on length of service. Employees also earn retirement and severance remuneration based on number of years of service. Certain employees will also receive assistance with removal costs to return to their point of recruitment. Annual leave is payable within one fiscal year. The payment of the other amounts is dependent on employees leaving the Government.

14. Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund

The Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund was created under the authority of the Revolving Funds Act. The purpose of the Fund is to stabilize the prices of petroleum products purchased, sold and distributed by the Government. The net revenues or expenditures of the Petroleum Products Revolving Fund are charged to the Stabilization Fund. The Stabilization Fund was originally established at $2,000,000. The accumulated surplus or deficit balance in the fund cannot exceed $5,000,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 1,321	$ —
Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	—	2,000
Less: Petroleum Products Revolving Fund net expenditures for the year	560	679
Balance at end of the year	$ 761	$ 1,321

15. Trust assets and liabilities

The Government administers trust accounts on behalf of third parties, which are not included in the Government's assets and liabilities. These consist of cash and term deposits, investments, real estate, and sundry assets.

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Public Trustee	$ 3,229	$ 3,084
Supreme Court	414	103
Territorial Court	41	83
Correctional institutions	101	96
Other	53	46
	$3,838	$3,412

16. Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates tabled before the Legislative Assembly during the February 1988 session. These figures represent the Government's original fiscal plan for the year and consequently do not reflect changes arising from the tabling of Supplementary Estimates for the year.

The expenditure reserves included in the Main Estimates are not voted on by the Legislative Assembly as part of the Government's original fiscal plan. These reserves are to meet the funding necessary as the result of supplementary estimates.

The estimated appropriation authority lapse is not voted on by the Legislative Assembly. The amount represents an estimate of the appropriation voted by the Legislative Assembly that will not be expended during the year.

17. Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund

During the year the Government made contributions of $572,000 (1988 - $419,000) to this Fund which is independently administered by an insurance company. The contributions are intended to fund allowances and benefits earned by Members of the Legislative Assembly during their term of office. The Government is responsible for any actuarial deficiency in the Fund.

18. Commitments

Where a lease transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the Government it is considered a capital lease. For accounting purposes, the Government is deemed to assume the risks and benefits of ownership if the initial term of the lease is at least 10 years. Included in the total commitments for office space and staff accommodation are $121,726,000 in capital leases (1988 - $132,741,000).

The Government also enters into operating leases for equipment. Ongoing commitments for these leases are approximately $911,000 per year.

In accordance with the accounting policies of the Government, lease payments are charged to operations and maintenance in the year the expenditure is incurred. Annual charges are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Lease payments for office space and staff accommodation for which the Government is contractually committed are as follows:

	1989			1988
	Commercial $ 000s	Residential $ 000s	Total $ 000s	Total $ 000s
1990	$ 9,628	$ 8,308	$ 17,936	$ 16,270
1991	8,503	7,188	15,691	14,528
1992	7,009	6,409	13,418	12,282
1993	5,895	4,760	10,655	10,253
1994	4,723	4,426	9,149	8,396
1995-2009	24,507	42,009	66,516	64,695
	$ 60,265	$ 73,100	$133,365	$126,424

In addition, the Government has committed funds for the completion of construction of Stanton Yellowknife Hospital in the amount of $500,000. Funds in the amount of $28,950 have also been committed for a feasibility study of the Baffin Regional Health Board.

19. Contingencies

The Government is contingently liable for the following:

	$ 000s
Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 95,833
Debenture issue by Northwest Territories Power Corporation, maturing March 9, 2009.	20,000
Other, including pending litigation	3,263
	$119,096

The Government also funds boards and agencies offering services to the public which operate independently of normal Government operations. As a result of this relationship, the Government may be held responsible for any liabilities that these boards and agencies are unable to discharge. No estimate of these potential liabilities can be made.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 1989

20. Related parties

During the year the Government made grants and contributions to the following related parties:

	1989 $ 000s	1988 $ 000s
Contributions		
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 70,880	$ 74,168
Hospitals and health facilities	69,030	37,166
Educational boards	50,634	22,530
Arctic College	21,516	19,089
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories	738	383
	212,798	153,336
Grants		
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories	79	14
	$212,877	$153,350

Under agreements with related boards and agencies, the Government provided services at cost or for a service fee where direct costs could not be determined. The fees charged for indirect costs are not necessarily the cost of providing those services. Services provided included personnel, payroll, financial, procurement, accommodation, buildings and works, utilities, legal and interpretation services. Direct costs of $51,619,000 were incurred on behalf of the related parties and service fees of $22,000 were charged for indirect costs.

The Government paid the Workers' Compensation Board premiums of $610,000 (1988 - $703,000). In addition, the Government provided payroll and staffing services to the board for a fee of $21,000 (1988 - $32,000).

During the year, interest revenue of $4,522,000 was earned with respect to the $53,500,000 promissory note receivable from the Northwest Territories Power Corporation. On March 29, 1989, the Power Corporation declared a $2,600,000 dividend payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

21. Over-expenditures

As of March 31, 1989, the Government had overspent $3,311,000 in operations and maintenance activities. This contravenes subsection 32(1) of the Financial Administration Act which states, ". . . no person shall incur any expenditure that causes the amount of the activity set out in the Estimates, upon which the appropriation is based, to be exceeded".

22. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

Schedule A

	1989		1988
	Main Estimates (note 16) $ 000s	Actual $ 000s	Actual $ 000s
From Canada			
Grant (note 4)	$592,344	$657,501	$572,213
Established Programs Financing			
Insured health services	12,000	13,099	15,492
Post-secondary education	5,204	5,553	6,616
Extended health care	2,000	2,534	2,597
	19,204	21,186	24,705
Transfer payments			
Health care - Indians and Inuit	21,841	23,126	18,793
Canada Assistance Plan	14,778	17,898	16,213
Health related services	6,135	10,618	5,922
Economic Development Agreement	5,110	4,316	1,629
Young Offenders Act	3,433	4,167	1,557
Continuing education	3,425	3,823	4,210
Legal and correctional services	2,093	2,497	2,291
Other	1,448	1,575	1,802
	58,263	68,020	52,417
Total from Canada	669,811	746,707	649,335
Generated revenues			
Taxation			
Individual income	43,509	45,311	39,550
Corporate income	12,155	(123)	5,542
Fuel	8,669	9,186	9,982
Tobacco	4,863	5,338	4,362
Property	2,885	2,585	2,527
School	1,668	1,750	1,620
Insurance	620	689	636
Grants in lieu of property taxes	—	173	780
	74,369	64,909	64,999

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

Schedule A
continued

	1989		1988
	Main Estimates (note 16) $ 000s	Actual $ 000s	Actual $ 000s
General revenues			
Liquor Commission - net revenues	$ 10,733	$ 11,531	$ 10,484
Interest income	8,224	16,896	9,475
Licences, fees and permits	4,351	4,752	4,432
Dividend income - Northwest Territories Power Corporation	—	2,600	—
	23,308	35,779	24,391
Other recoveries			
Rentals	14,882	14,730	14,110
Utilities	3,530	3,040	4,245
Medical	2,788	1,246	2,591
Sale of commercial goods	998	1,518	1,524
Miscellaneous	1,137	1,853	957
	23,335	22,387	23,427
Capital			
Recoveries from Canada			
Correctional Institutes	4,049	2,572	—
Iqaluit renovations - expansion	1,530	—	—
Stanton Yellowknife Hospital	695	1,506	4,668
Federal sales tax rebate	275	468	617
Other	800	446	877
Sale of land, houses and other assets	350	950	640
Other recoveries	—	1,037	243
	7,699	6,979	7,045
Total generated revenues	128,711	130,054	119,862
Total revenues by source	$798,522	$876,761	$769,197

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

Schedule B

	1989	Actual 1989					1988
	Main Estimates (note 16) $ 000s	Salaries and Wages $ 000s	Grants and Contributions $ 000s	Valuation Allowances $ 000s	Other $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s
Legislative Assembly	$ 5,554	$ 2,345	$ —	$ —	$ 3,537	$ 5,882	$ 4,562
Executive	13,919	9,812	1,613	—	3,549	14,974	14,066
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	50,589	—	49,901	—	—	49,901	49,599
Financial Management Secretariat	1,481	1,272	—	—	380	1,652	1,373
Finance	9,986	6,633	2,391	—	8,005	17,029	9,255
Culture and Communications	7,825	4,524	1,086	—	1,959	7,569	7,606
Equal Employment Directorate	1,063	642	—	—	298	940	1,033
Personnel	21,810	4,909	—	—	19,481	24,390	20,435
Justice	33,912	8,775	1,617	—	26,356	36,748	32,251
Government Services	15,709	7,306	—	51	7,732	15,089	13,808
Public Works and Highways	123,005	33,294	—	—	89,456	122,750	114,013
Renewable Resources	37,336	15,928	3,136	—	17,993	37,057	37,615
Municipal and Community Affairs	47,648	9,501	35,499	—	4,066	49,066	47,289
Health	90,271	6,577	69,372	62	65,732	141,743	83,028
Social Services	60,797	20,739	10,636	—	36,464	67,839	56,263
Economic Development and Tourism	28,087	7,712	9,229	316	10,110	27,367	23,516
Education	125,007	38,714	79,168	1,256	11,361	130,499	120,509
Total	$673,999	$178,683	$263,648	$ 1,685	$306,479	$750,495	$636,221

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1989

Schedule C

	1989	Actual 1989				1988
	Main Estimates (note 16) $ 000s	Buildings and Works $ 000s	Acquisition of Equipment $ 000s	Grants and Contributions $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s
Legislative Assembly	$ 70	$ 25	$ 59	$ —	$ 84	$ 546
Executive	50	45	—	—	45	—
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	20,880	—	—	20,979	20,979	24,569
Financial Management Secretariat	—	—	20	—	20	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culture and Communications	191	100	29	43	172	325
Equal Employment Directorate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel	1,163	1,663	87	—	1,750	3,787
Justice	433	324	134	—	458	254
Government Services	7,076	5,318	1,852	—	7,170	8,232
Public Works and Highways	13,604	10,457	2,661	—	13,118	15,643
Renewable Resources	1,486	1,112	487	—	1,599	1,970
Municipal and Community Affairs	38,197	21,372	2,580	6,512	30,464	44,846
Health	7,511	6,163	1,416	—	7,579	14,860
Social Services	6,949	5,022	176	165	5,363	5,717
Economic Development and Tourism	3,062	1,592	64	1,049	2,705	2,452
Education	16,816	15,459	361	220	16,040	38,231
Total	$117,488	$ 68,652	$ 9,926	$ 28,968	$107,546	$161,432

Social Services

The Honourable
Jeannie Marie-Jewell
Minister of Social Services
Minister of Personnel

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In 1989 the Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell, Minister of Social Services, promoted initiatives in several different areas to more effectively address the changing social needs of NWT residents. The Minister continued her efforts to consult with NWT residents and visit as many communities as possible.

A program to address child sexual abuse was one of the Minister's newest initiatives. The program focuses on designing a method of collecting statistics, providing a broad picture of child sexual abuse in the NWT and developing programs for service delivery in the areas of investigation, treatment and staff training and development. Promoting community awareness of child sexual abuse is also a priority.

Emergency funding for child day care was replaced by an interim child care program which came into effect April 1, 1989. The program provides financial support to operators of day care facilities and assistance to eligible parents in the form of a user subsidy, based on income. It also provides funding for training activities in licenced child day care centres.

In early 1989 the Territorial Treatment Centre in Yellowknife opened its doors for children in care who are experiencing a range of emotional and behavioural difficulties. The centre is an eight-bed treatment and assessment facility that can accommodate youth between the ages of 7 and 18 years.

The Minister initiated regional planning for community mental health services and began staffing regional mental health specialists in each of the regions. The initial focus of community mental health will be towards improved coordination and integration of existing services, with emphasis on the development of local, community-based resources.

Placement of the elderly in community-based facilities continued to be a priority in 1989. Construction commenced on personal care facilities in Arviat and Inuvik. Proposals were also reviewed for construction of personal care facilities in Iqaluit, Fort Smith and the Hay River Reserve. The completion of these five new facilities will result in a total of ten personal care facililties in the NWT.

A new young offender secure custody facility in Iqaluit opened in 1989. This facility, which has 12 bedspaces, allows young offenders in the eastern Arctic to serve their closed custody sentences closer to their home communities.

A new maximum secure facility, which can house up to 14 young offenders, also opened in Fort Smith this year. This facility provides a comprehensive rehabilitation program to more dangerous young offenders from across the NWT.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Based on third quarter projections, an average of 270 children were in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare on a monthly basis in 1989. This figure has not changed significantly over the last year.

Approximately 100 to 120 foster homes were operating throughout the NWT, as were ten group homes for children.

In 1989, 113 adoptions were finalized in the NWT. Eighty-eight of these were native custom adoptions, 15 were private adoptions, nine were departmental adoptions, and one was an international adoption.

The family violence prevention program continued to be active this year, providing funding for three transition houses, five community crisis centres, and three community counselling programs. In the 1988/89 fiscal year, 1,835 people used these services. This is an 83 per cent increase in use since 1987/88. Fifty-three per cent of those

The Hon. Jeannie Marie-Jewell and former Social Services Minister Bruce McLaughlin officially opened the new territorial treatment centre for children in Yellowknife in November.

Social worker Winnie Gruben assists clients in Inuvik.

using these services were women, 33 per cent were children, and 14 per cent were men.

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

In 1989 an average of 3,270 people and their dependents received social assistance every month. The total expenditure for social assistance for the year was more than $20 million which reflected an increase of 15.9 per cent from 1988 expenditures and an increase of 12.9 per cent in the number of recipients.

The senior citizen's supplementary benefit increased to $100 from $85 per month. Each month an average of 1,450 senior citizens receive the territorial supplement of $100 to their federal pension benefits. The total expenditure for the year was $1.45 million.

Through an employment enhancement program which is cost-shared with the federal government, approximately 82 recipients of social assistance were placed in a job entry program and 49 recipients were placed in a job development program designed to help those who need specific job skills to enter the labour market.

There continued to be an increased demand for services for the aged and handicapped in 1989. There are now six coordinated home-care programs throughout the NWT. They are cost-shared with the Department of Health. Homemaker programs are operating in all of the larger communities.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Since January, 40 ongoing alcohol and drug projects, including two treatment centres, have received money from a $4.5 million fund to operate alcohol and drug prevention, education, counselling and treatment programs throughout the NWT. Eleven special initiatives including youth programs, regional workshops on alcohol and drug abuse, cultural gatherings and special publication projects have been funded.

A new youth initiatives program is now in place which will provide funding for projects which promote the active involvement of youth in organization and implementation of programs.

The clinical services program continues to provide field-based assessment, treatment and consultation for children and youth with severe emotional, behavioural and psychological disorders. The purpose of the service is to assist children in need of care, adolescents in trouble with the law and the families of both, by providing clinical evaluation and therapeutic intervention.

CORRECTIONS

The three adult correctional centres located in Yellowknife, Hay River, and Iqaluit continued to operate in 1989. Programs offered in the facilities include land-based programs, which teach the offenders traditional hunting and survival skills, academic upgrading, and lifeskills programs. Inmates at all facilities are also involved in community work. The average monthly number of inmates is about 250.

Community-based programming continued to be a priority in 1989, especially for young offenders. Youth justice committees which recommend alternatives to incarceration operated in most NWT communities. The department has contracted most open custody bedspaces in an effort to keep young people as close to their home communities as possible during custody. The push towards greater community involvement will continue in the new year.

REGIONAL ACTIVITY

Two major capital projects were completed and became operational in the Baffin region in 1989. Both the Adult Handicapped Group Home and the Issumaqsunngittuq (secure custody) Center were officially opened.

The Department of Social Services is sponsoring three trainees enrolled at Arctic College in the human services program. Two of the trainees will graduate in the spring of 1990. A trainee was also placed into the McGill management training program.

Social Services was actively involved in providing homemaker services throughout the Baffin region this year, working closely with local nursing stations. As community mental health services began to develop in 1989, an even closer inter-agency network of services began to grow at the community level.

Although the Keewatin region lacks formal open custody resources, efforts continued in the region to promote community initiatives in dealing with youth in conflict with the law. Social Services assisted the Arviat Youth Justice Committee in hosting a youth justice conference in February which

1. Sister Lucille Lampron of Chesterfield Inlet's St. Theresa's Hospital looks after physically and mentally handicapped adults like Dorothy Konayana.

2. Social worker Cecilia MacCallum makes a home visit to check on 85-year-old Rose Iqalijuq Okkumaiuk, the oldest woman in Igloolik.

3. Jerry Ell is a chief supervisor at the Baffin Correctional Centre.

involved representatives from all Keewatin communities. Delegates heard from Inuit elders on traditional ways of working with youth and discussed the problems facing Inuit youth today. There are active youth justice committees in the seven Keewatin communities.

Social Services' staff actively recruited foster homes in all Keewatin communities in 1989.

Homemaker services were made available to residents throughout the Keewatin region who required support to remain at home comfortably. In Baker Lake, the Department of Social Services and the Keewatin Regional Health Board entered into a contract with the Baker Lake Hospice Society to provide home support services. The Hospice Society has also been operating a successful 'meals without wheels' program which provides hot nutritious meals to elders in their own meeting place three days a week.

The Department of Social Services worked closely with the Kataujak Society in Rankin Inlet and the Baker Lake Hospice Society to provide services to the victims of family violence. Social Services provided assistance in facilitating women's conferences in Arviat and Rankin Inlet this year.

In the Kitikmeot region, a needs assessment for resources for the aged and handicapped was undertaken in 1989.

A joint project between the federal and territorial governments was undertaken this year with the construction of a facility in Spence Bay for the victims of family violence.

A unique project in training hairdressers was completed in Cambridge Bay. It was a cooperative venture between Arctic College and Social Services.

During the year, Social Services in the Inuvik region continued to provide funding for homemaker services, youth projects and mental health initiatives.

A fine-option program operated in six communities in the Inuvik Region.

An employment enhancement program, jointly sponsored by Social Services and Canada Employment and Immigration, funded a job entry program in Paulatuk for social assistance applicants. The program will help participants develop job-related skills.

In the Fort Smith region, a needs assessment was carried out for the adult handicapped and disabled to determine the need for a group home for adults in the region.

Woodland Manor, the new personal care facility in Hay River, officially opened in June, 1989.

A major workshop on child sexual abuse was held at Thebacha Campus in June.

With the establishment of a community social service worker position in Fort Liard, services to that community as well as to the community of Nahanni Butte were enhanced.

Services to seniors were enhanced with the opening of the new seniors facility in Fort Simpson. The complex is already seen as a 'showplace' in the community. Complementing the independent units and the level two care units is a new homemaker/handyman service which will enable the elders of Fort Simpson to enjoy more independence.

Through Arctic College, the Yellowknife area office offered a training program for foster parents entitled 'Fostering Sexually Abused Children'.

Iqaluit Mayor Yvon Blanchette, Commissioner John Parker, Deputy Commissioner Ann Hanson and Government Leader Dennis Patterson open Iqaluit's home for handicapped adults.

Personnel

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Under the direction of the Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell, the Directorate of the Department of Personnel established the positions of assistant deputy minister and director of policy planning and evaluation in 1989. Both positions were established to further develop and enhance public service management programs, policies and procedures in an effort to better serve the Government of the NWT (GNWT).

In 1989, the affirmative action policy replaced the native employment policy. The new policy provides hiring preference in the public service for native people and promotes training and promotion for women, disabled persons and indigenous non-aboriginal persons.

The Equal Employment Directorate once again became part of the Department of Personnel. This restructuring gives the new Equal Employment Division a solid base from which to implement the new affirmative action policy.

The Human Resource Planning Division undertook three major projects this year. The first, a recruitment strategy for the Department of Social Services; the second, the "Historian" training and development software program; and the third, a complete update and analysis of the training and development needs of the Department of Personnel.

The Staff Relations Division successfully negotiated two collective agreements with the Union of Northern Workers (UNW), one covering the employees of the NWT Power Corporation and the other covering the general bargaining unit of employees of the GNWT.

As a result of the implementation of the affirmative action policy, the Staffing and Classification Division has revised GNWT staffing procedures to reflect the provisions of the policy and to provide appropriate guidelines to all staff. New guidelines have been developed to standardize and control direct appointments to the GNWT public service.

New advertising procedures have been implemented to ensure optimum exposure of government advertisements and equitable distribution of advertising amongst northern papers.

REGIONAL OPERATIONS

This division provides recruitment services, pay and benefit administration and housing and removal services. It also aids departments with first and second level grievances and is involved in affirmative action and staff development programs for positions and employees in Yellowknife.

From January 1 to August 31, 1989, the division initiated 684 staffing competitions and made 442 job offers. This represents an increase of over 54 percent when compared with 1988 figures. The division has implemented a new competition information system and assisted in the implementation of a new human resource information system.

In 1989, the affirmative action policy replaced the native employment policy which was adopted five years ago by the GNWT to assist eligible native people in obtaining employment with the public service. The new policy gives preference in public service employment to indigenous aboriginal persons and promotes training and promotion for women, disabled persons, and indigenous non-aboriginal persons.

While individuals must plan and take their own action to take advantage of employment, training and career advancement opportunities, the policy encourages eligible members of the four target groups to seek career and training opportunities. Departments are required to address systemic barriers which might hamper individuals who are seeking career opportunities in the public service.

Affirmative action is a key part of the territorial human resource planning process. The new policy increased senior managers' accountability for achieving departmental affirmative action plans. These plans set out strategies for identifying and removing employment barriers, and identify positions for which target group members could be hired or promoted.

The Equal Employment Directorate became a part of the Department of Personnel mid way through 1989. This restructuring gives the new Equal Employment Division a solid base from which to implement the new affirmative action policy.

As part of the restructuring, equal employment officers took on the responsibility of hiring casual employees for the government. By providing a varied selection of short-term jobs, officers are able to assist their clients in selecting jobs and in moving into longer term public service employment.

The talent bank, a listing of native people seeking employment with the government, was amalgamated into the new ENTER (northern training and employment register) system, established by the Department of Education. The ENTER system identifies NWT residents who are seeking training or employment and compiles labour market information.

In 1989, the Equal Employment Division prepared a report on the four years of operation of the native employment policy entitled, "Investing in our Future: Working Together". The report was tabled in the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Personnel. It concluded that while it was unlikely the GNWT would reach its goal of 52 percent native employment in the public service by 1990, positive and steady progress is being made toward increasing the number of native people in the public service.

THE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING DIVISION

The Human Resource Planning Division, in cooperation with the NWT Housing Corporation and Arctic College, sponsored a training program to increase levels of understanding of human resource planning concepts and methods.

The introduction of a human resource planning (HRP) newsletter is a positive step in disseminating HRP information to all levels of the government. The HRP resource centre has expanded and offers reference materials on a broad spectrum of personnel topics and journals. Articles and texts are available, on loan, to employees of the GNWT.

The new employee orientation program has been approved in principle

and is expected to be implemented in the new year. This program will provide for improved introduction to the government for new employees and assist those who have relocated to become familiar with their new surroundings more rapidly.

The Human Resource Planning Division undertook three major projects this year. The first, a recruitment strategy for the Department of Social Services focused on updating employee information on the new human resource information system (HRIS), analyzing the data, determining the vacancy rate and projecting the turnover rate. Methods of alleviating the vacancy rate were developed and implemented.

The Historian training and development software program was introduced to several departments of the government. The division continues to offer training and assistance to departments in administering the program. Historian is a tool used to manage training and development progress, costs and plans.

The division's third major project was the application of the Historian program in updating and analyzing the training and development needs of the Department of Personnel. The project has been deemed a success.

STAFFING AND CLASSIFICATION

The Staffing and Classification Division is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the staffing and classification functions of the Department of Personnel. Personnel officers in regional and area offices provide advice and guidance to managers on staffing and classification matters. They also provide information on staffing and career opportunities both to employees and to the public.

In response to the affirmative action policy, the division developed new staffing procedures and guidelines for staffing. More stringent direct appointment guidelines were developed and new advertising procedures were implemented to ensure optimum exposure of advertisements and equitable distribution of advertisements amongst NWT newspapers.

A review of all personnel policies and procedures has been conducted to identify any systemic barriers with the objective of eliminating them from the system.

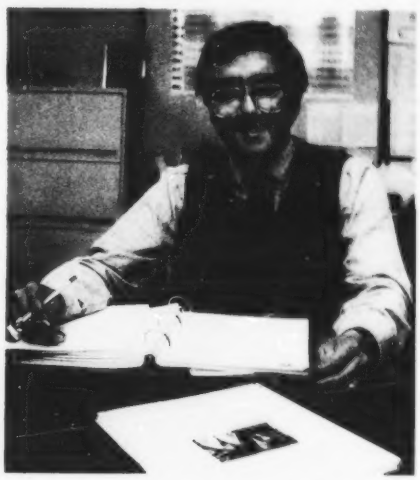
The candidate inventory/competition statistics (CICS) package was introduced to the HRIS in 1989, thereby increasing the efficiency of the departmental recruitment function. As well, the position control module of HRIS has been implemented to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of classification services. Classification decisions are now implemented faster with on line data entry with direct links to HRIS. The system provides greater access to current position information for all personnel areas.

A classification orientation training workshop was well attended by managers and administrative staff of numerous departments improving their understanding of the classification process and procedures.

The use of classification committees has been discontinued, being replaced by the increased use of job on-site reviews, involving interviews with incumbents and their supervisors. This system enhances the Department of Personnel's understanding of departmental organizational structures and duties. It also enhances communication between managers and classification staff.

The Classification Standards Development Section has focused on a complete analysis of the existing classification system and research into equal pay for work of equal value. Equal pay for work of equal value will be a prime focus in the coming year.

The Nurse Recruitment Section concentrated its efforts on promotion of nursing north of sixty, especially for regional positions. This included advertising across Canada through various professional publications, at nurse careers exhibitions, and at universities and colleges. As well, a successful nursing recruitment campaign was conducted in the United Kingdom, with the assistance of the Canadian Embassy in London, England, and officials from Employment and Immigration Canada.



Joe Kunuk is the senior personnel officer in Iqaluit.

STAFF RELATIONS DIVISION

In 1989, the Staff Relations Division continued to provide advice and assistance to management and employees through the regional personnel offices in the areas of labour relations, dispute resolution, contract administration, employee pay and benefits, insurance and pensions, and staff housing and removals.

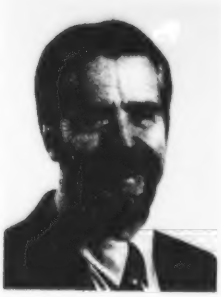
The division successfully negotiated two collective agreements with the Union of Northern Workers (UNW), one covering the employees of the NWT Power Corporation and the other covering the general bargaining unit of the employees of the GNWT. The NWT Power Corporation agreement will expire in 1991, while the GNWT agreement expires in 1992. This is the first time that two and three year agreements have been reached.

The NWT Teachers Association collective agreement expired in August 1988, however, the division was unable to negotiate an agreement at the bargaining table. An interest arbitration hearing was held in June 1989 and an award issued early in July. A two year agreement was put in place by the arbitrator.

Staff Relations Division chairs an interdepartmental working group established by the Executive Council to review the Public Service Act and to consider establishing a Public Service Commission (PSC). The division provides staff support and research services for the working group. Recommendations for legislative revisions are expected from the exercise.

In the area of pensions and insurances, the division has provided support and technical expertise at PSC pre-retirement workshops. The division has made a concerted effort to improve direct communication with employees and to improve the knowlege and technical expertise of regional staff in the area of pensions and benefits.

Municipal and Community Affairs



The Honourable
Tom Butters
Minister of Municipal and
Community Affairs
Minister of Government Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1989, the Honourable Gordon Wray continued to direct the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) in the delivery of programs to local governments and community residents.

Throughout 1989, the Minister directed the development of a prime public authority strategy in cooperation with the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi, Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development. The prime public authority concept is being developed in order to introduce innovative possibilities for local governments in hamlets and charter communities to exercise greater authority over the diverse boards and special purpose committees delivering government programs in their communities. The Minister has also continued to encourage the proposals of communities to become charter communities.

Over the past year, the Minister strengthened the consultative relationships between the Department of MACA and municipal governments. In April 1989, the Minister released a discussion paper, Financing Municipal Government, in the Legislative Assembly and established a joint consultative committee of departmental officials and representatives of the NWT Association of Municipalities to develop comprehensive recommendations on changes to existing capital and operations and maintenance (O and M) financial assistance policies to municipal governments.

During 1989, the Minister made a number of visits to communities in the Baffin and Keewatin regions to meet with mayors and councils on matters of municipal government development and municipal programs and services. To this end, the Minister lobbied the Federal Minister of Canada Employment and Immigration in order to enable municipal councils in the NWT to access programs under the Canadian Jobs Strategy where they had previously been excluded.

In March 1989, the Minister visited the communities of Fort Simpson and Wrigley; the visit to Wrigley included a meeting with the Chief and the Dene Band Council and a community feast. Mr. Wray also participated in the meetings of the Keewatin Regional Council in May in Rankin Inlet.

The Minister attended the Canada Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in August and offered the support and good wishes, on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, to all of the young athletes competing. In addition, the Minister was instrumental in arranging the attendance of athletes from the Soviet Union in the 1990 Arctic Winter Games, to be held in Yellowknife. The Minister continues to maintain a strong sense of pride in the spirit of competition and excellence shown by all northern athletes at these major Canadian athletic events.

Other events attended by the Minister include the federal/provincial/territorial conference of Ministers Responsible for Emergency Preparedness in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where issues pertaining to improved emergency preparedness across Canada were discussed and the federal/provincial/territorial conference of Ministers Responsible for Sport and Recreation in Halifax.

DIRECTORATE

The Directorate provided coordination and overall direction while continuing to oversee the development of strategic plans for the department. During 1989, major activities included the detailed examination of departmental programs in support of the prime public authority initiatives of the Executive Council, coordination of policy reviews for the Joint Com-

Madeline Manitok is Municipal and Community Affairs administrator in Rankin Inlet.

mittee on Municipal Financing, the development of further strategic objectives in support of the department's strategic plan, and administration of the program of financial assistance to regional councils. The directorate also coordinated the development of a computerized information strategy and exercised coordination in the refinement of the department's affirmative action plan.

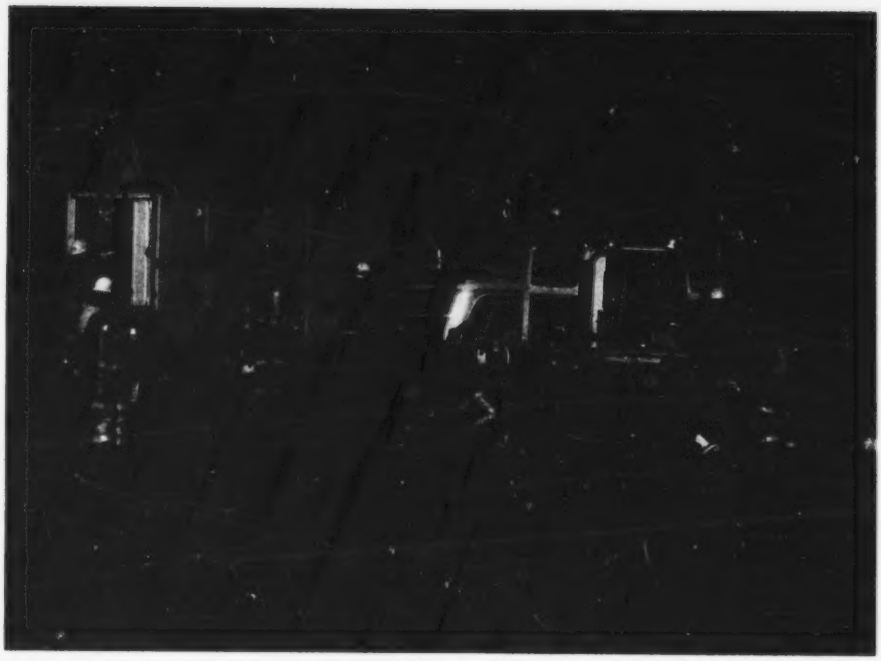
EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

Over the last year, the Emergency Measures Organization continued to focus on completion of all community and regional emergency response plans. Eleven community visits were undertaken and four regional meetings were attended to work on finalizing plans and developing arrangements for GNWT assistance to communities during emergencies. At the conclusion of 1989, only three community emergency response plans remain to be drafted. These will be completed in the next year.

The Canadian Emergency Preparedness College again conducted a Mayors and Elected Officials Course on Emergency Planning in the Northwest Territories. After the success of the Iqaluit course in 1988, the College agreed to conduct the course in Fort Providence this summer for the elected officials from the Dogrib, Slavey and Chipewyan communities. The Emergency Measures Organization assisted in the design and conduct of two exercises over the last year. A regional/municipal exercise was conducted in Iqaluit in January and a municipal exercise was conducted in Fort Smith in October.

A contingency plan to respond to a disruption or shortage of supply of petroleum products in the NWT was developed this past year, through a GNWT interdepartmental committee co-chaired by the Emergency Measures Organization.

Seven projects under the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program received federal government approval in the last year. This program is intended to support provinces, territories and municipalities in acquiring resources necessary to adequately respond to emergencies which may occur. The Emergency Measures Organization screens submissions from GNWT departments and municipalities and develops proposals on approved initiatives for presentation to the federal government.



Yellowknife emergency response personnel tend to "casualties" during an exercise.

The Emergency Measures Organization assisted the Hamlet of Fort Liard during its emergency operations, in response to the spring flooding of the Liard River. Over one million dollars in damage was caused by the flood and the Disaster Assistance Policy was invoked. The Emergency Measures Organization coordinated GNWT assistance to the community and supported the work of the Disaster Assistance Committee in reviewing claims for damage and loss from affected residents.

COMMUNITY PLANNING DIVISION

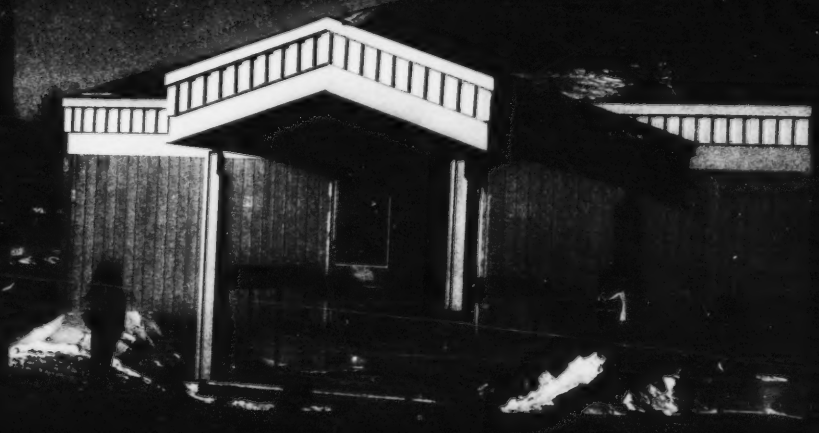
The Councils of Fort Liard, Repulse Bay, Gjoa Haven, Holman, Igloolik, and Fort Good Hope adopted community plans to guide and direct the future development of their communities. Gjoa Haven and Igloolik also adopted zoning by-laws to control land use in the community. The Hamlet of Rankin Inlet completed two plans, one for a new expansion area and one for a commercial core area. The department provided financial and technical assistance to all these communities to help them meet their planning requirements. Funding was provided to the Town of Inuvik to amend its plan to take into account planning issues related to possible oil and gas impacts and to the City of Yellowknife to prepare a secondary plan for the proposed Capital Site. The Councils of Fort McPherson, Enterprise, Snare Lake, Snowdrift, Pelly Bay and Coral Harbour continued work on preparing community plans.

The development of building lots continued to be a major activity in 1989. Many communities were assisted in the design and construction of land development projects. Over $3.2 million was spent on preparing 250 lots. Work continued on a policy to establish a loan fund and guidelines to assist developers (both public and private) to service land to meet the building needs of the communities of Arviat, Arctic Bay, Baker Lake, Broughton Island, Cambridge Bay, Cape Dorset, Coppermine, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Rankin Inlet. The department provided funding and training for planning and lands administrators in eleven communities with workshops held in Cambridge Bay and Iqaluit. Work was completed on a lands administration training manual for municipal staff, as part of the on-going planning and lands administration program. The department was also able to cost-share town planning positions with the councils of Iqaluit and Tuktoyaktuk, to address their special requirements.

1. NWT athletes delighted audiences with their demonstration of the "airplane" at the Jeux Canada Games 89 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

2. Members of the Fort Wrigley band council meet in their new chambers.

3. Residents of Rainbow Valley celebrated the official opening of their new gymnasium.



1. Residents of Chesterfield Inlet gather for the dog sled races during the annual spring festival.

2. Colville Lake's new community hall.

3. Steaming hot clam chowder is always a favorite for those seeking a little warmth during Yellowknife's Caribou Carnival.

An audio visual program called, "An Introduction to Community Planning," was completed for municipal councillors. The program has been translated into Inuktitut as well.

The second year of the Igal Roth Memorial Scholarship and the Planning Internship Program was completed. Both programs are designed to assist northern residents who wish to obtain post secondary education in Community and Regional Planning. Scholarships were awarded to Pamela Kupeuna and Stephen Van Dine, both of Yellowknife, and to Susan Enuaraq of Clyde River in the Fall of 1989. Alex Taylor of Iqaluit was hired as the first trainee in the planning technician training program and is attending first year at Mohawk College in Hamilton, Ontario.

LANDS

Decentralization of the land administration program continued with the establishment of a senior land officer position in Iqaluit for the Baffin. This region will serve as a model for the decentralization of signing authority and the land registry function.

Draft land use regulations, pursuant to the *Commissioner's Land Act*, were prepared for public consultation and review. The new regulations govern the procedure regarding application for and issuance of land use permits on Commissioner's land. It is anticipated that the new regulations will come into effect in early 1990.

As part of the departmental initiatives relating to land development funding, a revised municipal lands policy has been prepared for review by the Executive Council. Also, in conjunction with this, revisions to the land pricing policy have been proposed for implementation in 1991.

The Lands Division was actively involved in the arrangements required for the closure of the Town of Pine Point. Ownership of lands within the Town is being assembled in the name of the Government of the NWT. Appropriate restoration of the lands is being monitored.

The Lands Division continues to provide support during the TFN and Dene/Metis claim negotiations in preparation for land selections. A number of meetings were also held with municipalities to review the community boundaries.

SPORT AND RECREATION

1989 was a year of continued emphasis on leadership and facilities development in the Sport and Recreation Division. With 97% of the NWT's population now having access to basic recreation facilities, planning is now shifting towards training and advice for the people who program and run recreation facilities.

There were twelve facility construction or renovation projects undertaken in 1989. The construction of gymnasiums began in Resolute Bay and Lake Harbour and was completed in Wrigley and Rainbow Valley. Community halls are being added to the recreation complexes in Arviat and Coral Harbour. Re-assembly of the old Pine Point arena was completed in Fort Resolution. Arena renovations occurred in Coppermine, Iqaluit and Fort Smith. Spence Bay saw the beginning of construction on a community hall/arena complex and in Fort Good Hope an arena/curling rink was completed.

The Rankin Inlet girls soccer team, Sport North's Team of the Year, displays some of the hardware it won during a tour of Germany and the 1988 Arctic Winter Games in Fairbanks, Alaska.

In sports, the NWT sent 110 athletes, coaches and officials from 16 communities to the Jeux Canada Games in Saskatoon in August. The first winter regional games were held across the NWT involving more than two thousand athletes, coaches and officials. Over 35 sport competitions were funded involving athletes from nearly 50 communities. One hundred thousand dollars was spent assisting sport development clinics. Of special note was the initiation of an NWT hockey school in Yellowknife, involving youth from nearly every region.

In celebration of 1989 as "Year of the Coach," an NWT-wide conference was held in Yellowknife in October featuring several well known coaching experts. At the conference special awards were presented to the top male and female coaches from each sport in the Sport North Federation. In addition, many long time coaches were recognized for their contribution to sport in various regional events. Romeo Gonzales of Hay River was recognized by Sport North as Coach of the Year.

Preparation for the hosting of the 1990 Arctic Winter Games took place in fall trials in all regions. The 20th anniversary of the games in 1990 is being highlighted by the involvement of athletes and cultural performers from Greenland and the Soviet Union. Dene games and dog mushing were added to the other fifteen sports already conducted in the games.

The Department supported six traditional games competitions held in July and August. Inuit Games were held in Holman, Gjoa Haven, Repulse Bay and Pangnirtung. Dene Games were held in Fort Resolution and Fort Good Hope. A total of 783 participants from nearly all NWT communities received financial assistance.

Cross-country ski enthusiasts across the NWT flock to local trails and open country on crisp winter days.

The NWT aquatic program continued to be popular after 22 years of growth. Through the provision of services to 17 above ground pools, 3 waterfronts and 6 bussing programs, the program ensures that 72% of the total population of the NWT has access to aquatic instructional and water safety programs. In addition, 5 other communities are provided with aquatic program support services. The aquatic leadership program continues as a priority and is achieving excellent results. Winter workshops on lifeguard training certified four local youths who operated the pools in Fort Rae, Fort Providence, Whale Cove and Cape Dorset. A further 24 northern young people were certified as lifeguards with 8 of them working at pools in Cape Dorset, Whale Cove, Baker Lake, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Chesterfield Inlet.

Leadership training and changing perspectives were the topics of a special divisional planning strategy held in October. The commitment to this area was demonstrated by the fact that 24 communities received a recreation leader salary subsidy, 26 received a facility maintainers salary contribution, and 25 students enroled in the recreation leadership program at Arctic College.

In other leadership areas, training programs were held for management volunteers, recreation leadership and facilities professionals, and fitness leaders. A special emphasis was placed on developing prototype courses for facility maintainers.

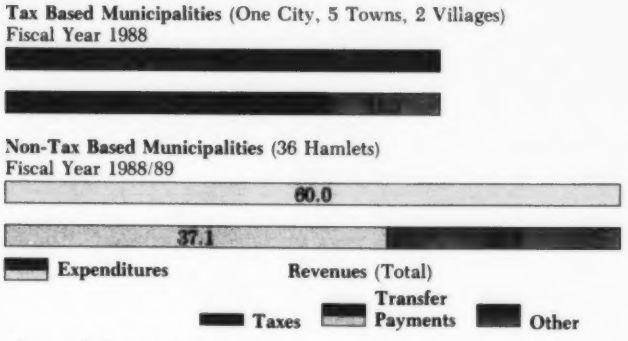
Other initiatives by the division included assisting in the formation of the NWT Recreation and Parks Association and the Terry Fox Run (in which the NWT still leads as Canada's biggest contributor on a per capita basis).

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

During 1989, the Surveys and Mapping Division continued to provide professional and technical support to the department, the communities, and

Consolidated Statement of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures

$ Millions

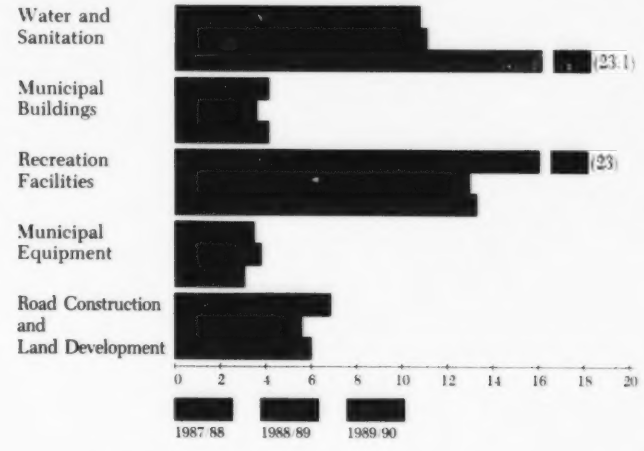


*Taxes include grants in lieu of taxes

**Transfer payments do not include payments for the operation of community airports.

Three Year Comparison of Capital Expenditures by Program

$ Millions



other government departments by obtaining and supplying the required air photographs, control surveys, mapping and legal surveys.

Precise vertical aerial photography was undertaken in 30 communities and sites, primarily in the Baffin and Keewatin regions. All communities of the NWT are flown on a 3 year cycle. Air photography provides current information on communities for planning, map updates, and general information. All photographs taken are available to the public through the division or from the National Air Photo Library in Ottawa.

Legal surveys were carried out under contract with northern firms in 23 communities. Total contract costs for these surveys were approximately $500,000. Survey size ranged from one or two lots to a forty lot subdivision in Iqaluit. Legal surveys facilitate land disposition by providing a legal definition of land parcels on the ground. Emphasis was placed on vertical and horizontal control surveys. These surveys provide a link between the maps used in planning and design and the actual development or construction in the community. These new control surveys also enable production of new mapping. Complete control surveys were carried out in three communities and preliminary work began on another, to be completed in the spring of 1990. Field work was carried out by northern survey firms at a total cost of $180,000.

Accurate new mapping was carried out in three communities to replace outdated maps. All mapping is in digital format for use in the land related information system. Existing maps of ten other communities were updated using new air photos. Contract costs for mapping were approximately $100,000.

The division has provided training and advice on the use of an automated mapping system to regional departmental staff and has also provided digital mapping products for their use.

In conjunction with Systems and Computer Services of the Department of Government Services, Municipal and Community Affairs continues to develop the format for a land related information system. Other divisions have started to assemble data bases with related information. This will automate and combine the various departmental sources of information relating to land such as assessment, lands, planning and mapping. All information will be cross-referenced through its geographic location.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

During 1989, the Municipal Affairs Division provided advice and assistance to all levels of local governments, other government departments and the public regarding municipal operations. In administering its financial assistance programs, over $15 million in debenture loans were approved for municipal taxing authorities for the financing of municipal infrastructure and land development projects.

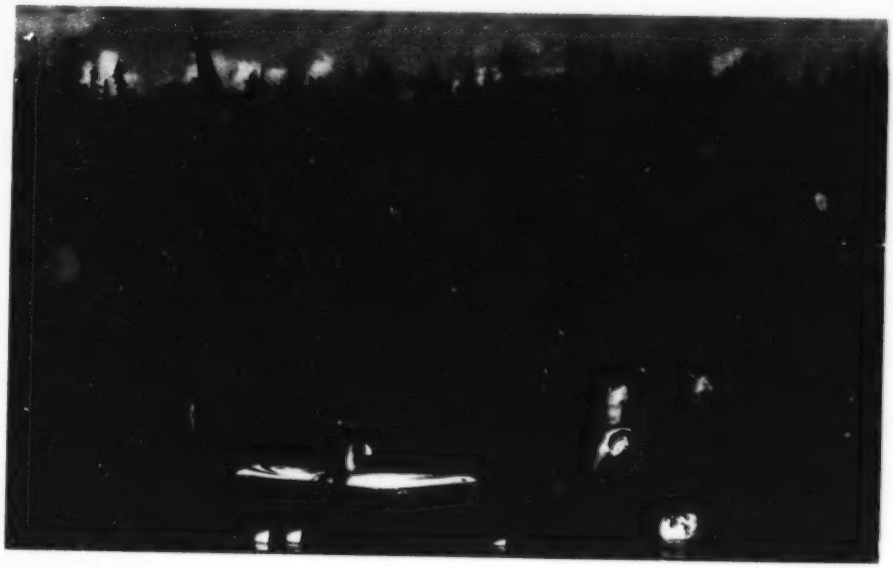
The program offered under the *Municipal Employees Benefits Act* (MEBA) provides for a pension plan and other benefits. Membership in the MEBA plan has increased from 598 municipal employees in September 1988 to 776 employees in July 1989. There are now 51 organizations (including housing and education associations and municipal corporations) participating in the program.

The municipal operations section carried out comprehensive municipal evaluations in nearly all incorporated communities in the NWT. The evaluation serves as a tool to assist municipal corporations in improving their financial, administrative and legislative operations and in identifying training requirements. Increased emphasis was placed on improving financial administration at the community level and in implementing debt recovery plans where deficits existed.

In April, a discussion paper, "Financing Municipal Government," was released by the Minister in which issues related to capital and O and M funding to local governments were outlined. Following the release of the paper, a joint committee comprised of senior departmental officials and representatives of the NWT Association of Municipalities (NWTAM) directed a task force to review the hamlet funding formula and the equalization grant formula in order to rationalize unconditional funding. Recommendations were developed.

Training remains a major focus of the division. Regional training officers and municipal affairs officers continue to provide workshops for municipal administrators and elected officials in local government procedures, financial management, community administration and computer training. In conjunction with the Canada Employment Centre and Arctic College, a three phase municipal accounting and computer training course was developed. To date, MACA staff and municipal administrators from all regions in the NWT have attended and completed this course.

A two week by-law officer's course was delivered in the Keewatin and attended by participants from the Eastern and Central Arctic.



Summer fun at Long Lake, near Yellowknife.

In February, the Minister appointed a Minister's Advisory Group on Education and Training. The group was asked to assess municipal education and training needs and to make recommendations regarding qualifications for municipal administrators, overall strategy for education and training to meet municipal governments' needs and methods of promoting municipal sector careers.

The NWT's third annual community government awareness campaign was held in November. The objective of this event was to recognize the contributions of those involved in community government and the important part this level of government plays in the lives of the residents of the NWT. The theme was, "Community Government - Future Makers," and focused on community government in the next decade.

Several communities continued to explore the options available to them under the *Charter Communities Act*. This Act allows the residents of the community to negotiate many of the provisions under which their community government will operate. In addition, Arctic Red River requested incorporation under the *Settlements Act* as a Settlement Corporation.

In consultation with the NWTAM, a number of proposed amendments to the NWT's municipal legislation were developed by the division. In response to a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, a new *Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act* was put before the Legislative Assembly.

The property assessment section achieved a major objective with the completion of the Yellowknife general reassessment. Also, general reassessments of Fort Simpson and Fort Smith were completed. In response to Executive Council direction to assess all communities in the NWT, meetings were held with community representatives in Fort Liard, Snowdrift, Fort Resolution, Lac La Martre and Dettah to explain the assessment process. The assessment of Fort Liard has been completed.

COMMUNITY WORKS & CAPITAL PLANNING DIVISION

The Community Works and Capital Planning Division is responsible for the planning and predesign of capital infrastructure for communities. This includes public buildings, staff houses, and warehouses; water and sanitation facilities; roads and sidewalks; firehalls; and vehicles for road maintenance, water delivery, and garbage and sewage collection.

During 1989, the division delivered $29 million worth of community works projects to NWT communities. Approximately $11 million of this was given as contributions to communities to implement these projects directly.

A new initiative within the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs has been the use of "full" or "partial" authority agreements, which allow smaller communities to manage projects normally directed by DPW project managers on behalf of the department. This is a further step in developing the capability of communities to manage capital projects locally.

Construction projects included commencement of firehall construction for the Hay River Dene Reserve, Fort Norman, Holman and Enterprise; community government offices at Dettah, Fort Providence, and Snowdrift; and parking and maintenance garages in Lake Harbour, and Cape Dorset. Firehall designs were started for the communities of Baker Lake, and Fort Resolution.

Mobile equipment totalling approximately $3 million was purchased for hamlet and settlement operations during 1989/90.

Major water supply projects undertaken in the fiscal year included the completion of a six million litre reservoir in Yellowknife, construction of a water treatment plant and truckfill station in Fort Liard, construction of a water booster station and trunk water mains in Iqaluit and erosion protection on the Tuktoyaktuk reservoir.

Sewage and solid waste projects underway in 1989 include the construction of a primary sewage treatment plant in Fort Simpson, design and construction of a sewage lagoon in Coppermine and the start of sewage disposal improvements in Fort McPherson.

Agreements for the water and sewage utilities turnover to the Town of Iqaluit and the Village of Norman Wells were signed by the communities, and the process of transferring the utility ownership was initiated. Major construction projects were underway in all three communities to correct deficiencies in the existing systems.

Technical studies and investigations in the areas of environmental and health concern were undertaken. Studies are underway regarding solid waste management, community health as it relates to water and sanitation infrastructure, ice thickness reduction on water storage reservoirs and water quality in NWT communities.

Two new municipal works training officer positions were staffed this year, one in Cambridge Bay and one in Rankin Inlet. There are now municipal works training officers in each of the regional offices. The municipal works training officers provide on-going advice and "hands-on" training to community works staff and facilitate the provision of specialized training where required.

Government Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Under the direction of the Honourable Tom Butters, the Department of Government Services has continued to provide efficient services to other government departments, in meeting its internal mandates, and to the public in administering the petroleum products operation and the business incentive office. The department is also responsible for the Liquor Commission and liaison with Canada Post Corporation in an effort to improve NWT postal services.

With the creation of the new Department of Transportation, the Motor Vehicles Division was moved out of Government Services in April, 1989. Futher changes to the department are under consideration as a result of an Executive Council decision to review the GNWT organizational structure with a view to streamlining and consolidating operational units. An interdepartmental committee was formed to consider departmental reorganization that may see significant changes to the Department of Government Services.

On April 1, 1989 responsibility for the Liquor Licensing Board and administration of the *Liquor Act* was transferred to Government Services from the Department of Justice. With responsibility for the Liquor Licencing Board, the Minister has made a point of meeting with the leaders of communities who have had questions on petitions for prohibition or restriction of alcohol.

Efforts have continued to obtain improved postal services to smaller communities in the NWT. Meetings were held with Canada Post Corporation and inspections of community postal facilities in the Keewatin region were carried out.

LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD

The Liquor Licensing Board is established under the Liquor Act to control the operation of licensed premises in the NWT. The board grants licences, conducts public meetings and disciplinary hearings, and advises the Minister on the sale and consumption of liquor in licensed premises.

During the 1988-89 fiscal year, the board held 12 meetings. The board makes every effort to meet in different communities in the NWT as its decisions have a direct impact on establishments aross the NWT.

Three disciplinary hearings were held in 1988-89 for infractions of the act while there were four public hearings held on new licence applications. A total of 193 annual licences and 1272 special occasion permits were issued in 88/89.

Inspection of licensed premises was carried out by two full-time inspectors and by contract inspectors in various NWT communities with licensed premises.

SUPPLY SERVICES

Building on the success of the business incentive policy, the Supply Services Division focused its buying efforts on acquiring more goods and services from NWT regional businesses.

Significant gains in regional purchasing were made in the area of office equipment. Suppliers in Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet are meeting regional requirements for photocopiers, computers and facsimile machines.

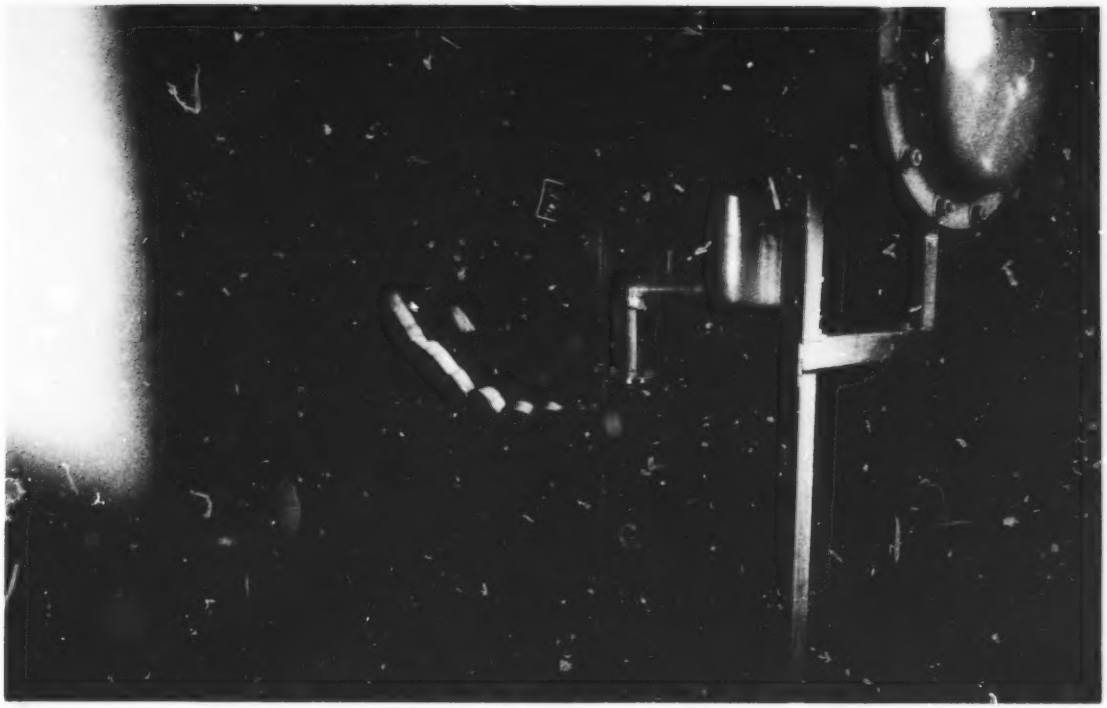
Building on that type of success, the division has held "reverse trade shows" to inform local businesses of the commodities required by the GNWT that can be supplied by northern firms. These sessions have been held in conjunction with the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

To further encourage northern suppliers, twice-weekly consolidated listings of outstanding tenders for all eight GNWT purchasing offices are faxed to each chamber of commerce in the NWT. Chamber members can review the list and call a toll-free number if they wish to obtain tender documents.

A computerized sourcing list was developed by the service contracting section to improve tendering practices for contracts. All approved northern vendors are included and organized on the basis of standard industrial classification.

Privatization of mail delivery has been expanded. Most government mail is now being handled by private sector carriers, allowing GNWT staff to concentrate on sorting and dispatching.

Operations Supervisor Lena Peterson mounts a tape for printing.



Assistant Petroleum Products Officer Jayko Palongayak conducts a quality control test in Rankin Inlet.

Warehousing staff in Yellowknife have launched a recycling project to gather scrap paper previously sent to local landfill sites. Once the Yellowknife system is in place, it is expected the program will expand to regional offices.

SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SERVICES

The systems and computer services division provides government departments and agencies with specialized computer and communications technology, information processing and forms management.

Each of the five regions, as well as GNWT headquarters in Yellowknife, has computer facilities operated and administered by this division. Every government department uses these computers for information processing and message transmission. The message system, put into place last year for all departments and regions, uses the main computer to transfer information to staff.

Microcomputer usage in the government is steadily increasing. The division plays a primary role in assisting departments to obtain the equipment and software they need. It evaluates microcomputer software and provides a resource centre so government employees can investigate new ways of addressing their business problems.

The division develops customized computer systems based on the needs of departments, then provides ongoing support for the systems. Many of the new systems being developed require data exchanges between regional offices. Computer access is also needed to centres such as Fort Simpson, Rae-Edzo, Coppermine and Baker Lake. To meet this need, systems and computer services designed and installed an NWT-wide data communications network.

Two major computer systems, the payroll system for the Department of Finance and the human resources system for the Department of Personnel, have been established in headquarters and the regions. They are running very successfully.

New systems under development include the petroleum products information system, social assistance system, youth justice information system and several smaller systems. Improvements continue on existing computer systems to meet departments' changing needs.

Besides the data communications network, systems and computer services also administers the telephone network for the government. The division's duties include installation of new telephones, relocation of existing equipment and co-ordination of maintenance and repairs.

The computerization of forms design has continued to advance. The ability to design forms, generate specifications and catalogue inventory by computer has resulted in faster service to client departments. This section has also started producing forms in French that will be available to the public.

NWT LIQUOR COMMISSION

The Liquor Commission headquarters in Hay River is responsible for purchasing, distributing and selling alcohol throughout the NWT.

The Liquor Commission continues to operate one liquor store, that being in Norman Wells. The remainder of the retail liquor outlets are operated by private contractors on behalf of the Liquor Commission. They are located in Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik and Yellowknife.

To support the network of retail outlets and licensed premises, the Liquor Commission operates distribution warehouses in Hay River, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Yellowknife.

The commission's sales increased from $25 million in 1987/88 to $26

1. Warehouse Supervisor Mike Natyshen and staff launched a recycling project.

2. The Liquor Licensing Board grants licences, conducts public meetings and disciplinary hearings and advises the Minister.

3. Warehouse workers keep equipment in good working condition.

million in 1988/89. Of these sales, 65 per cent was sold directly to customers through liquor stores while the remaining 35 per cent was sold to the public through licensed premises such as bars and clubs. The volume of alcohol sold during 1988/89 increased slightly to 4,984,224 litres from the previous year's sales of 4,975,047 litres. The percentage of volume sales by product was as follows:

Percentage of volume sales by product		
	1988	1989
Beer	84.6%	84.0%
Spirits	10.0%	10.7%
Wine	5.4%	5.3%

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Petroleum Products Division provides a full range of petroleum fuel products to communities in the NWT where no commercial distributors exist. Petroleum products are transported to the communities during an annual resupply each summer. Products are transferred from resupply vessels into bulk storage tanks in each community. Locally hired and trained contractors deliver and sell the products to residents during the year. The volume of most products supplied and consumed is rising as the sales volume chart demonstrates.

Product sales totalled $40.59 million from April 1, 1988, to March 31, 1989. This represents an increase of $2.2 million over the previous year when sales totalled $38.39 million.

Commissions earned by the contractors have increased from $4.117 million in 1987/88 to $4.565 million for 1988-89. This represents an increase of $448,000 or 10.9 per cent.

Contractor Commissions	
1985/86	$3,064,000
1986/87	3,670,000
1987/88	4,117,000
1988/89	4,565,000

To dispose of the massive number of empty fuel drums in communities the division has begun a drum crushing program. The drums are crushed to a much reduced mass of metal and placed in community garbage dumps. The program has been completed in Trout Lake, Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven and Coppermine. Further crushing will occur in 1990.

Community contractors and petroleum products staff are being trained in the safe handling of aviation fuels. A recently completed training video has helped increase the local knowledge of fuels and procedures to be followed in dispensing aviation fuels.

Approval has been granted by the Executive Council to proceed with negotiating the purchase of the Sanikiluaq storage facility from Shell Canada. Takeover of petroleum products responsibilities in the community will be effective August, 1990. Shell Canada has advised the division that economics will not allow the company to provide service past that date.

Capital planning and construction which took place this year totalled $7.595 million.

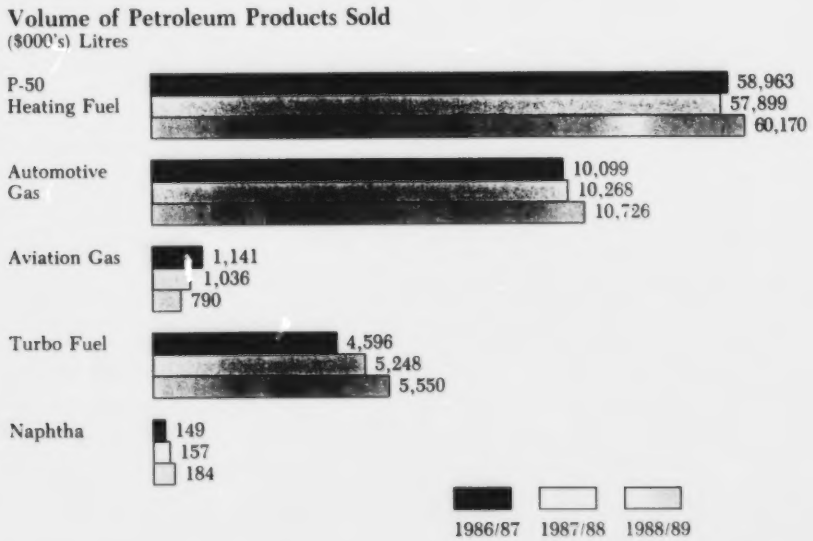
Preliminary planning to increase capacity or upgrade facilities occurred in Igloolik, where aviation fuel has been introduced, and in Jean Marie River and Trout Lake.

In Coppermine and Spence Bay final design and tendering to increase capacity and upgrade the storage facility was completed. The first year of construction took place in Pond Inlet in making similar improvements. Pangnirtung's petroleum products facility was relocated.

Work to increase capacity and upgrade facilities was completed in Grise Fiord and Lac La Martre. Tank painting was completed in Hall Beach and Whale Cove, and Resolute Bay received an in-town gas dispenser.

A new aviation fuel dispensing building was erected at Spence Bay's airport.

New barge push-out facilities were constructed in Arviat and Rankin Inlet. These are separate from the existing dock facilities and will not interfere with local boats loading and off loading.



REGIONS

Sea stars are part of the food chain in northern waters.

Fort Smith Region

The Fort Smith Region experienced a number of serious emergency situations in 1989, including a record number of lightning-caused forest fires and the flooding of Fort Liard by the Liard River. Of the record 603 forest fires reported in the NWT during the year, 475 occurred in the Fort Smith Region, burning more than 220,000 hectares of land. Prior to the fires, in May the Liard River flooded the community of Fort Liard and created a major scare in Fort Simpson. Extensive emergency clean-up and repair assistance was provided by various GNWT departments and agencies. The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) provided seven housing units to replace those destroyed by the flood. The Executive Council applied the Disaster Assistance Policy, allowing for more than 40 applicants to receive compensation following the flood.

The demolition of Pine Point was completed in 1989 with the bands from Fort Resolution, Fort Smith and the Hay River Reserve collaborating on a major demolition, salvage and site restoration contract on the two schools. The project provided a full summer's work for a large crew.

The Executive Council's priority on community infrastructure saw much construction activity in the region. In Snowdrift, the band constructed a community office using local logs and stone. In Fort Resolution, the community council contracted to dismantle the Pine Point arena, which was then reconstructed in Fort Resolution. Also in Fort Resolution, the Department of Renewable Resources constructed a new office, laboratory and warehouse complex.

In Fort Smith, a major effort by the GNWT produced significant local involvement in the construction of a young offenders' secure custody facility. The new Harry Camsell School was completed in Hay River as was the new Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC) headquarters. Also in Hay River, the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre was expanded and Social Services and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) worked together with the Pentecostal Church to open

Fuchsia-coloured fireweed.

Woodland Manor, the town's new facility for senior citizens and the disabled.

Mining, one of the principal engines of the northern economy, continues to strive to provide employment opportunities in the region. The Colomac Mine project, near Snare Lake, offers a promising new opportunity. Following negotiation of a socio-economic agreement between the Dogrib Tribal Council and Neptune Resources, the Executive Council approved a ground-breaking training program to help people in the Rae area to acquire the necessary skills to enter the mining workforce. More than $200,000 was made available to support the initiative.

The Dogrib Divisional Board of Education became a reality in April. Education Minister Stephen Kakfwi received a petition from Local Education Authorities (LEAs) in the Deh Cho for the establishment of a divisional board. The Great Slave Education Steering Committee was formed from LEAs south of the lake to explore the virtues of a possible third divisional board.

In the spring of 1989 a mixed herd of 12 bison was transplanted to a site near Nahanni Butte from surplus zoo stock. A muskox survey carried out by the Snowdrift Wildlife Committee and Renewable Resources was completed in the Artillery Lake area, estimating a population of about 550 animals. A 440 square kilometre moose survey between Rae Edzo and Gordon Lake involved the experimental testing of enhanced satellite imagery, which will hopefully lead to improvements in the accuracy and efficiency of future surveys.

In Fort Liard, a long-awaited water supply and truck fill station was constructed. In Fort Simpson a new facility dedicated to Stanley Isaiah opened its doors to elders and the disabled, thanks to the considerable efforts of a local committee working with Social Services and CMHC. The Executive Council's continued determination to improve housing conditions throughout the NWT resulted in the NWTHC managing 97 new housing starts and nearly 250 repair projects in the region, at a value of nearly $7 million. A new adult education centre in Rae Edzo and a nursing station in Rae Lakes were the major GNWT projects in the Dogrib communities. The Yellowknife B Band, meanwhile, financed the construction of a 13-unit medical boarding home for Stanton Yellowknife Hospital outpatients from the Mackenzie Valley, leasing the facilities to the GNWT Department of Health.

A high priority has been placed on attracting qualified native people to senior management positions in the region. A management development program has been launched using the in-service training program to create a team comprised of a coordinator, five management trainees and five superintendents from sponsoring departments in the region. The program is initially set up to operate for three years.

Economic Development and Tourism assisted a number of initiatives throughout the region, including Patterson's Sawmill near Hay River, Canadian Territorial Helicopters in Fort Smith, Rae Edzo's first motel, and the production of a CTV documentary on the Ram Canyons west of Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie Mountains. Other initiatives included a large service complex at Fort Liard, improvements to the Hay River golf course, Nogha Enterprises' acquisition of the Milton Building in Fort Simpson and the acquisition of MacKay Lake Lodge by a 100 per cent native-owned joint venture.

Inuvik Region

After several years of economic uncertainty resulting largely from the dramatic fluctuations in activity in the hydrocarbon exploration sector, 1989 was year of relative stability for the Inuvik Region.

The Chevron/Fort Good Hope joint venture continued, completing seismic programs by spring and planning a drilling program for winter 1989-90. Gulf and Amoco were both active in the Beaufort Sea during the summer and Esso has planned a winter drilling program north of Pullen Island. All of these activities continue to provide employment and business opportunities throughout the region, most noticeably in the communities of Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk and Fort Good Hope.

With continued strong GNWT support, the tourism industry in the region was again healthy. Tourism highlights for the year included such events as the Mackenzie bicentennial canoe race, the Great Northern Arts Festival and the Midway Lake Music Festival. Benefiting from their experience with a broad array of visitors from across Canada and the world were river, delta and coastal communities from Fort Norman to Tuktoyaktuk. This growth industry received an extra boost when the Department of Economic Development and Tourism opened an information centre in Dawson City, Yukon, to promote the Dempster Highway. The department also implemented an interpretative signage program for the Dempster in order to boost interest in this unique and spectacular route.

The field of renewable resource development was actively and widely promoted through the completion of many projects throughout the region. Included among them are a comprehensive strategy for the Sahtu area, the completion of a successful test fishery in the Inuvik delta area and ongoing efforts towards the establishment of a muskox food industry in the Banks Island area.

In an ongoing effort to provide a full level of services throughout the region the Department of Renewable Resources established biologist and wildlife technician positions in the Sahtu area. Traditional hunting and trapping activities continued strong

Martha Stewart of Aklavik displays her colourful beadwork on moccasins she has made.

with resource users receiving approximately $400,000 in the form of trappers' incentive, outpost camp assistance, harvester assistance and hunters and trappers association support grants.

A very busy fire season saw 129 forest fires start with 75 fires fought. The largest fire, some 75,000 hectares, was south of the Dempster Highway between Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River. It was successfully fought and kept away from both communities, the highway, trappers' cabins and all high use areas.

The NWT Housing Corporation continued its successful homeownership assistance program (HAP) with forty HAP packages received throughout the region. A major increase in the number of repair assistance projects provided homeowners with assistance with renovations to their homes in 1989.

The Department of Social Services continued to support innovative, community-based programs through the provision of operational funding to bush camps, $35,000; alternative open custody homes, $96,000; and foster homes, $119,000. The department provided $27,000 for woodcutting contracts to ensure that elders in the settlements had a sufficient supply of firewood.

Education services continued to evolve throughout the region with both the Sahtu and the Beaufort Delta Divisional Boards coming into existence on April 1. The two boards, representing the move toward local control of education, are responsible for more than 1,700 students.

Advanced Education had an active year with a total of 11 GNWT in-service trainees and 73 apprentices throughout the region. Seventeen local businesses received training-on-the-job funding to train northern residents.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs continued to support the development of a sound and balanced municipal infrastructure in all communities in the region with the aid of an ambitious capital planning process. A recreation complex was completed in Fort Good Hope in early fall, materials for a community hall/arena complex are scheduled to arrive in Fort Franklin on the 1989 winter road, office complexes are scheduled for construction in Aklavik and Fort Norman, a community gymnasium has been designed for Paulatuk, a community hall/arena/curling rink complex is being designed for Fort Norman and a community arena is scheduled to open in Sachs Harbour this winter.

The newly created Department of Transportation opened a regional office in Inuvik on June 4, 1989 with a staff of 12. Widening the Inuvik Airport Road was one of the first major undertakings of this new department. Approximately 45 percent of this $2.5 million phase of the reconstruction project was undertaken by local businesses. The Inuvik Native Band played an important role in the work by providing survey crews and flagmen.

The Department of Public Works managed 118 contracts over the year in operations and maintenance and capital construction areas, with 108 of these awarded to northern businesses. Northern content in all contracts was valued at $4 million.

The Department of Government Services continued to act as a major purchaser of local supplies and services, purchasing $750,000 worth of local air charters and $2.4 million worth of goods from regional businesses.

Kitikmeot Region

The major development in the Kitikmeot Region is the start-up of construction on the North Warning System. Of the ten sites designated for the region, major construction was undertaken on the Gladman and Gjoa Haven sites in 1989.

By the end of 1989 seven full time and twenty seasonal jobs had been filled by residents of the region, resulting in a total of 17 person years of employment generating $470,000 of new employment income.

In 1989 the Kitikmeot Health Board entered its second year of operation as an autonomous health service providing preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative care to some four thousand residents of the central Arctic region. Plans have been made to place dental suites within the communities' schools, conduct a regional clinical upgrading course for nursing staff members and open a new eight-suite residence facility in Cambridge Bay.

Staff of the Department of Public Works had a busy year upgrading a number of older housing units to meet modern insulation ratings. Repainting and flooring of the Holman Health Centre tops the list of maintenance items completed for the Kitikmeot Health Board. Some major works in the Gjoa Haven School gym compensated for heavy community usage of the facility and painting and new flooring has brightened up several other regional schools.

The Project Management group in the region tackled several major projects this year out of the regional office. Sewage lagoon facilities were completed in Coppermine and Gjoa Haven and solid waste sites were completed in Spence Bay and Coppermine. An R2000 house was built for the Hamlet of Pelly Bay and a firehall was started for the Hamlet of Holman, while construction began on the Spence Bay arena.

Major new recreation facilities are either in the design or construction phase in Spence Bay, Holman and Gjoa Haven. Coppermine is in the process of a major retrofit of its arena roof.

An emergency plan and by-laws were prepared with community assistance and are in effect in Pelly Bay. Existing plans and by-laws are already in effect in Coppermine and Holman.

Ice breaking up at Coronation Gulf.

Renewable Resources continued its emphasis on evaluating species populations in support of renewable resources economic development. The Economic Development Agreement (EDA) funded a muskox survey of northwestern Victoria Island in August, 1989 and substantial quota increases are expected. New wildlife programs include ecological studies of muskox movements and the annual condition and feeding habits of caribou and muskox.

Renewable Resources continues to support resource users by providing direct market access through its fur marketing program. Twelve outpost camps were active throughout the year, most of which were operated by local hunters and trappers associations.

Funding from the demonstration project program was used to develop a remote camp electrical system - wind powered generators for electricity in outpost camps. Other projects included the development of sport hunting in Spence Bay and the incorporation of the Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Association for the sale of country food and hunting supplies.

While facing one of the heaviest teacher turnover rates in years (33 positions), Personnel and Equal Employment continued to focus on attracting and hiring qualified, suitable, long term residents for a variety of positions. The Equal Employment office was successful in placing all summer students applying for positions.

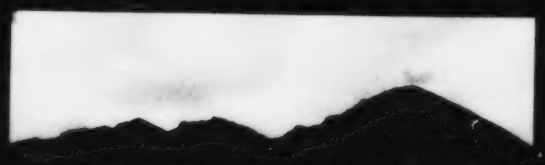
The Department of Social Services organized a child sexual abuse preventative program in conjunction with the RCMP. Workshops will be held in each of the schools across the region. A new crisis shelter is being built in Spence Bay funded by the federal government under Project Haven. A support group for victims of family violence was started in Coppermine.

In keeping with a major regional goal to increase tourism awareness at the community level, a two-day tourism and hospitality awareness seminar was delivered in each Kitikmeot community. In addition, a guide training course was held in Cambridge Bay in September for 12 residents of the region to assist them in improving their skills in guiding for fishing, hunting, packaged tours and in the general skills of tourism.

Economic Development and Tourism provided contribution funds totalling $87,592, under the renewable resources enhancement fund, to existing businesses ($31,500 to Central Arctic Meats Limited and $56,092 to Angonaitit Niovikvia Limited, for equipment and renovations respectively.) Carving workshops were held in Holman, Coppermine and Pelly Bay. These projects were approved for EDA funding under the arts and crafts sub-agreement. Master artisans participated in exhibitions in Germany, Toronto, Vancouver and Inuvik in 1989.

Interest has continued to increase steadily in the homeownership assistance program of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) and a record 18 units were delivered throughout the region. Spence Bay received its first two units. Every community in the region is now a participant in the program.

The NWTHC constructed 24 public housing units across the region. Most are the smaller one and two bedroom design, to help address the needs of single people and small families.



1. Mackenzie Mountains along the Canol Trail west of Norman Wells.

2. George Kamookak ice fishing near Goa Haven.

3. Spectacular ramparts provide an excellent view of the Mackenzie River.

4. A Cambridge Bay toddler in a mother hubbard parka with sunburst hood, garb typical of the area.

5. The many lakes and waters of the Fort Smith Region, warmed by the long summer days, refresh a cow and her calf.

1. Ruth Negeonak of Holman sews a sealskin tapestry.

2. Coppermine, a settlement of 956 people, on a clear day.

3. The Liard River at Blackstone Territorial Park.

4. Barb Cameron is an NWT resident who loves the outdoors and even takes her fiddle along when it's warm.

Keewatin Region

Regional Public Works administered over $8.3 million of capital works projects during the 1989/90 fiscal year. More than $800,000 worth of work was awarded to various northern businesses in building and works and operations and maintenance contracts.

The economy remained a high priority in the Keewatin in 1989. Regional native-owned development corporation growth continued as more Inuit shareholders became involved and asset values, primarily in real estate, steadily increased. Tourism received a boost when 180 tourists aboard the cruise ship, World Discoverer, visited four of the region's seven communities.

Other economic initiatives in the Keewatin during the year included: a new dog sled ride operation in Arviat; a winter fishery in Repulse Bay, demonstrating the potential for further development; and a commercial arctic char catch of an estimated 73,000 dressed pounds, a 10 per cent increase over 1988.

Taking a pro-active approach to native employment, the Department of Personnel has managed to maintain high regional native employment levels. Students are encouraged by the department to stay in school to complete their education in preparation for future career opportunities rather than to drop out for immediate jobs.

The Keewatin Regional Health Board has formally established its regional headquarters in Rankin Inlet. Two new health facilities were completed during the year, a nursing quarters in Arviat, and a renovated health centre in Rankin Inlet.

An outbreak of tuberculosis in Repulse Bay was brought under control in 1989 through a cooperative effort by Keewatin and Manitoba health officials.

Three-year-old Special Kusugak plays with her komatik, while her siblings romp in the background.

Social Services operations were strengthened with a new alcohol and drug specialist based in Rankin Inlet and a mental health specialist in Baker Lake. While the Keewatin lacks formal open custody resources, efforts to promote community initiative in dealing with youth in conflict with the law continues.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) regional lands staff initiated a comprehesive computerized land inventory which supported field lands inspections and timely responses to land applicants during 1989. Most of the MACA construction projects during the year involved the water and sanitation program. New municipal vehicles and equipment overhauls were funded, totalling $670,000.

The addition of community halls to arena/curling complexes in Coral Harbour and Arviat are nearing completion. Design of an arena for Repulse Bay is well underway and the planning and geotechnical work for an arena in Chesterfield Inlet has commenced. The Keewatin Traditional Games, held in Repulse Bay, was successful with participation from all seven of the region's hamlets. The 1990 games are scheduled for Coral Harbour.

The Keewatin Divisional Board of Education held meetings in Arviat, Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay this year. The Divisional Board has an operating budget of $3.7 million under direct control and $9.1 million indirectly, in the area of personnel costs. Grade 10 has been implemented in Coral Harbour and 11 students took part in the May graduation ceremonies from the grade 12 program in Rankin Inlet.

The prime objective of Advanced Education was to increase the numbers of of regional residents in jobs available in the Keewatin. During 1989, Advanced Education committed $215,000 to training-on-the-job initiatives in the region. Twelve companies accessed the training funds, providing on-the-job training for 36 residents. Over 25 local residents were trained and employed in upgrading the Rankin Inlet North Warning System Forward Operation Location site.

Seven Keewatin apprentices successfully completed their apprenticeship theory courses. Keewatin apprentices took five out of the six top marks, NWT-wide, in the housing maintenance trade. Advanced Education is planning to have an in-service management training program in place by the end of the year.

Baffin Region

Statistics from the Baffin Region again showed its potential as a tourism destination. The number of tour operators offering package tours to the region increased as did the number of licensed outfitters. Iqaluit continues to play host to an increasing number of groups such as the caucus of the Liberal Party of Canada and the diplomatic corps.

The Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly hosted a farewell function in Iqaluit to mark the retirement of Commissioner John H. Parker and Helen Parker. People from the entire Nunavut area attended to extend best wishes to the Parkers.

Firearm safety courses have been a priority in the region. Close cooperation between the Department of Renewable Resources and the Baffin Divisional Board of Education resulted in more than 100 firearm safety graduates being trained. A special firearm awareness program was developed for the region's primary grades.

The Baffin Divisional Board of Education, now in its fourth year of operation, has developed Piniaqtavut, translated, "things that you should know", an education program and delivery system based on the experiences, lifestyles and traditions of the students.

Arctic College's Nunatta Campus pursued major initiatives in arts and crafts, early childhood education, cooperative trades training and marine training programs. The first campus multi-program student convocation took place in June with 34 certificates and seven diplomas being awarded to graduates from seven different programs. New residences for students with families are under construction in Iqaluit which will meet an urgent need.

Qaummaarviit Historic Park was officially opened in August. Qaummaarviit is located near Iqaluit and features Thule culture dwellings and artifacts. The site has proven a popular tourist destination while providing a meaningful local historical site for residents' visits.

The Pangnirtung Tourism Committee was awarded the National Heritage Award by the federal environment Minister in recognition of its efforts, with the assistance and cooperation of the GNWT, to preserve the cultural heritage of Pangnirtung through its tourism development strategy.

Apex's Alicee Joamie and Panigaq Nakasuk examine a stretched sealskin.

The offshore shrimp industry continues to prosper, providing more than $1.5 million in wages and profits to the Baffin Region. More than forty Inuit fishermen from the Baffin were employed in the fishery.

Social Services completed two major capital initiatives, the adult handicapped group home and the issumaqsunngittuq (young offenders secure custody residence). Both facilities were officially opened in October 1989 by Social Services Minister Jeannie Marie-Jewell.

The Department of Justice and Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik sponsored the first articling student in the Eastern Arctic. Cayley Greswell Thomas was called to the territorial bar in September 1989 at the Iqaluit courthouse.

The Department of Safety and Public Services recruited the first occupational health and safety officer for the region.

The Baffin Regional Health Board has contracted to provide community mental health services for the region. Three people have been hired and they are actively working with a community-based inter-agency approach to mental health for the Baffin. During the year certified nursing assistants graduated from Arctic College and several are now employed at the Baffin Regional Hospital. Construction of a new $1.8 million health centre in Grise Fiord began during the year and will be completed in 1990.

The Department of Renewable Resources has put forth a major effort to promote the production and sale of country food products. The fishery in Igloolik harvested 20,000 pounds (9,090 kilograms) of char for NWT and southern markets during 1989. Caribou, muskox, seal and muktuk have become well established inter-settlement trade products.

Advanced Education saw Lazarus Arreak, Carmen Kilukishak and Ookalik Curley successfully complete the management development training program in August.

The Department of Public Works (DPW) signed a water and sewer agreement with the Town of Iqaluit in 1989 setting the stage for the municipality to take over responsibilty for the services in April, 1990. Until then DPW will retain responsibility for operation and maintenance of the line and will undertake significant infrastructure improvements.

The Joamie School in Iqaluit, the Alookie School in Pangnirtung, community gyms in Resolute Bay and Lake Harbour and fuel storage facilities in Grise Fiord, Broughton Island and Hall Beach were capital projects completed by DPW in 1989.

Government Services enhanced the GNWT's regional communications system, allowing departments instantaneous computer contact with other locations in the NWT.

The Department of Personnel is continuing its efforts to fulfill the Affirmative Action Policy. As of September, indeterminate native employment in the Baffin had increased to 41 per cent, excluding the Baffin Regional Health Board and NWT Power Corporation.

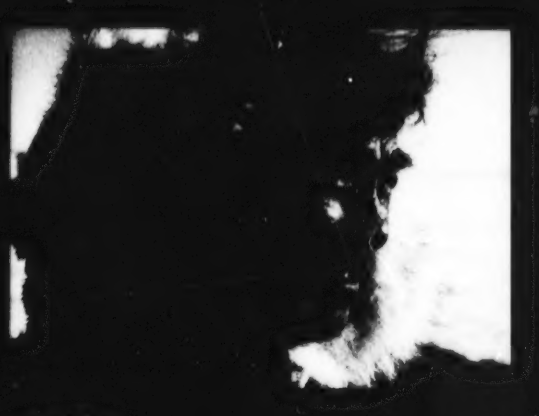
The Baffin District Office of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation continues to make steady progress with homeownership. Twenty-seven units were delivered to clients in nine Baffin communities on the 1989 sealift.

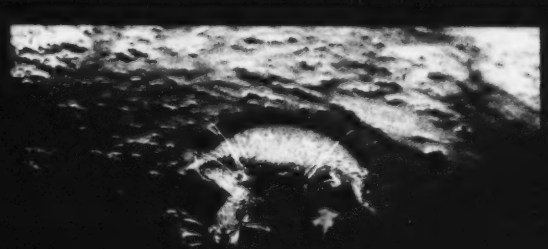
1. Near white-out conditions at Baker Lake.

2. An Inuktitut hymn book in St. Simon's Anglican Church in Apex.

3. Fishing in Pangnirtung Fiord.

4. Honore and Bertha Aggark and their grandchildren spend a spring day at the Chesterfield Inlet skidoo races.





1. *Jacob Ikinilik of Baker Lake enjoys the spring sun.*

2. *Eight-year-old Jessica Patterson on the land in her caribou parka.*

3. *A seal sleeps in a hole made by a diver.*

4. *Coloured sea anemones thrive at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean.*

BOARDS AND AGENCIES

A ship navigates the Mackenzie River by the ramparts near Fort Good Hope

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) mandate is to assist residents of the NWT to secure and maintain adequate, suitable and affordable shelter at a reasonable cost.

Recent surveys indicate that more than 3,000 housing units are currently needed to relieve overcrowding and to replace inadequate housing.

The population of the NWT continues to grow at a rate almost double the national average, with 28.9 live births per 1000 population. As a result, the need for new social housing units is increasing by 150 units each year.

At present funding levels, the NWTHC, in co-operation with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), is able to add some 300 social housing units annually. This means that if the current population growth and household formation trends continue, it would take 25 years to eliminate the backlog of NWT housing need.

The NWTHC is developing a new program to provide housing assistance to residents earning more than allowable income levels under federal social housing eligibility criteria, but who require assistance to enable them to become homeowners. As many potential clients for this new program currently reside in public rental housing, the introduction of the program is expected to free up rental housing.

Many NWT residents cannot afford the ongoing costs of homeownership such as utilities and maintenance. To meet needs of this segment of the population, the NWTHC will continue to provide public rental housing programs across the Northwest Territories.

New funding arrangements with the federal government for the provision of housing and care for elders have recently come into effect. Officials from the Departments of Social Services, Health, the NWTHC and the Priorities and Planning Secretariat of the Government of NWT are developing a comprehensive policy to ensure that elders and persons with special needs receive assistance.

The Housing Corporation is examining the devolution of decision-making to communities. Through the community development strategy, the NWTHC enters into block funding arrangements and agreements with communities for the delivery of housing programs. Likewise, it will continue to encourage involvement of communities in social housing delivery and program management.

A new community consultation process for the selection of Homeownership Assistance Program clients has been developed.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Through local housing associations and authorities, 4,600 units are maintained and rented on a rent-geared-to-income basis, including 190 units specifically designed and operated for senior citizens.

Peter and Elizabeth Awa and their children build their Homeownership Assistance Program (HAP) house, in Igloolik.

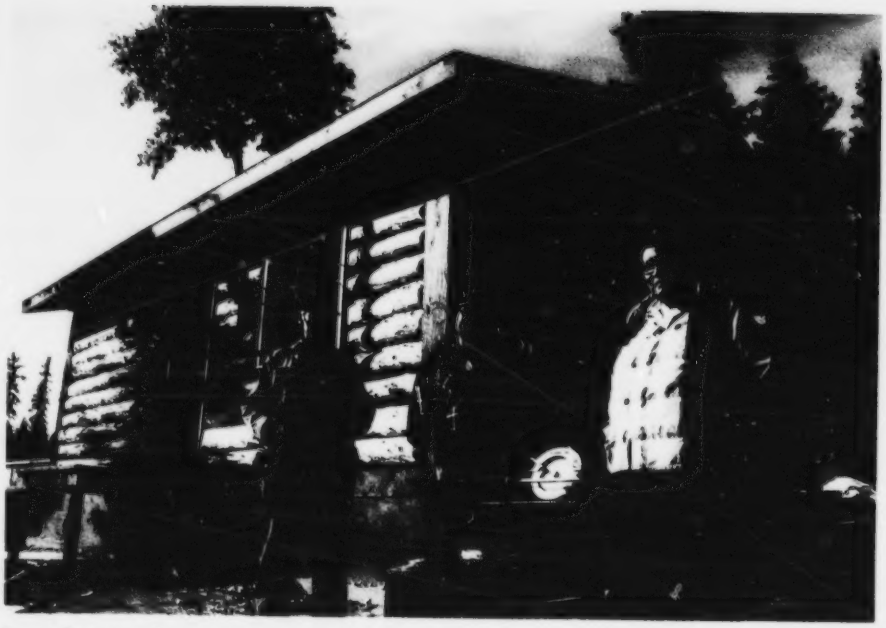
A HAP house under construction in Fort Liard. The program provided 170 new homes in 1989.

In 1989, $56.9 million was budgeted for this task, and 130 family units were built and added to the inventory. CMHC provides 75 per cent of these costs. As well, the Housing Corporation and CMHC budgeted and cost-shared $4.6 million for modernization and improvement of more than 147 homes.

The popular Homeownership Assistance Program provided 170 new homes in 1989. The program budget was $19.9 million, equally shared by the Housing Corporation and CMHC.

In 1989, the NWTHC budgeted $1.8 million for the Home Improvement Program. In addition, the NWTHC provides the Senior Citizen Home Repair Program and, in conjunction with CMHC, the Emergency Repair Program.

New home interim financing is also available from the NWTHC to households financing through conventional lenders. Through the Interim Financing Program, households are able to borrow up to 85 per cent of the approved first mortgage amount.



Special project housing in Fort Smith.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The NWTHC is guided by a 13-member board. Directors are appointed by the Minister, the Honourable Tom Butters, and represent a cross-section of NWT residents. With the resignation of Gary Jaeb from the chairmanship of the board, that position remains vacant. Philip Nukapiak from Rankin Inlet is vice-chairman. Other members include Gerry Cheezie from Fort Smith, chairman of the policy committee; Steve Brooks from Hay River, chairman of the finance committee; Peter Kritaqliluk from Arviat; Simonie Alainga from Iqaluit; Mavis Michaud from Fort Simpson; Charlie Barnaby from Fort Good Hope; and Jake Heron, president of the NWT Housing Corporation.

Workers' Compensation Board

(WCB) is unique among the boards and agencies created by NWT legislation. It has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters affecting compensation for workers injured on the job. Compensation includes the payment of medical expenses and the provision of medical and vocational rehabilitation. It also includes payment for loss of wages resulting from injury or occupational disease, pensions for workers who suffer permanent disability and pensions for the dependants of workers killed in accidents.

The money for all of this comes from employers who carry on a business or industry in the Northwest Territories. Workers are guaranteed compensation for their work-related injuries and industrial diseases, without regard to cause or fault and without having to go to court. In return, employers are protected from legal action by their own workers in the event of an accident.

The board is appointed on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly and reports to the assembly through the Minister Responsible for the WCB, the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi. There are six part-time board members in addition to the chairman, who is also the board's chief executive officer.

The Board of Directors is comprised of two members from organized labour, two from business and two independents.

The staff acts on behalf of the board in adjudicating claims, administering pensions, arranging rehabilitation and collecting assessments from employers.

Management has updated the overall organizational structure of the WCB, initiated the updating of procedural manuals and has installed a new mini-computer system as it continues the move to a paperless office environment.

In 1989 a ministerial review panel was appointed to carry out a critical review of the board's operation and responsibilities. The panel's report, released in April 1989, contained an extensive list of recommendations.

As a result of the review panel's report, the following projects have been initiated and, in some cases, completed in 1989 or scheduled for completion in 1990.

- Development of new terms of reference for all committees;
- In-depth actuarial and investment reviews;
- Development of a new strategic plan;
- Mission statement established;
- Rehabilitation program expanded;
- Board policies reviewed and updated;
- Appointment of four commissioners to the claims review committee;
- Workers' advisor position established;
- *Workers' Compensation Act* rewritten;
- Establishment of a new rate setting process;
- Board of Directors' manual prepared;
- Manuals prepared for the claims review committee and the appeals tribunal.

The board has trustee responsibility for the accident fund from which all compensation and administration costs are paid. Established in 1977 with less than $1 million, the fund now has assets totalling more than $100 million. At the end of 1989 the fund is projected at approximately $106.5 million.

The board's projected liabilities for pensions and claims total $103.3 million at the end of 1989. These liabilities will be fully funded and the board will have a projected contingency reserve at the end of the year of $3.2 million.

The number of claims filed from January 1, 1989 to October 20, 1989 is 3,202, of which 3,036 have been accepted as valid claims.

The number of employers and self-employed businesses registered to October 20, 1989 for 1989 is 4,698.

Payments of current year's claims to October 20, 1989 are $2.4 million. Projected current year's claims costs to December 31, 1989 are $3.6 million. Projected costs of prior years' claims paid in 1989 are $4.7 million. Projected pension costs for 1989 is $8.1 million. Total projected current and prior years' claims cost is $9.3 million, plus the projected pension costs of $8.1 million for a total of $17.4 million.

Public Utilities Board

The Public Utilities Board of the Northwest Territories is empowered by the *Public Utilities Act*. The board's mandate is to regulate public utilities to ensure that they provide high quality services to the public at fair and equitable rates.

As of January 1, 1989 the board consisted of chairman John E. Hill of Inuvik, vice-chairman Beulah Phillpot of Yellowknife, Miles H. Patterson of Calgary and Raymond Mercer of Rankin Inlet. The fifth position remains vacant at this time. Under the new act the Public Utilities Board can be assisted at various times by temporary board members.

The new Public Utilities Act, which came into effect on March 10, 1989, has expanded and clarified certain aspects of the utility regulation. Effective October 1989, the act authorizes regulation of the new Northwest Territories Power Corporation.

An intensive training program was implemented for the board with members attending utility courses at various locations including the University of McGill and Michigan State University.

During 1989 the board reviewed and issued five decisions and completed three hearings.

Highway Transport Board

The Highway Transport Board of the NWT is authorized under the *Public Service Vehicles Act* and its regulations. The board regulates about 300 trucking companies and ensures that everyone associated with transportation in the NWT, including truckers, shippers and the public, receives high quality and reliable service at reasonable rates.

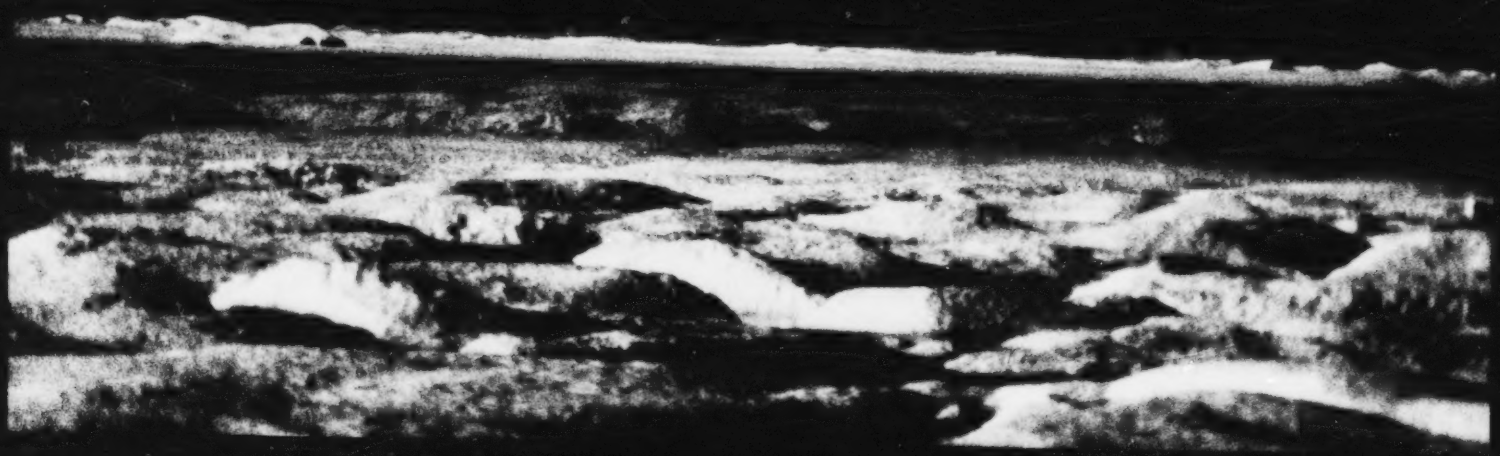
Current board members are chairman John E. Hill of Inuvik, vice-chairman Chuck Davidge of Hay River, Eve Comrie of Yellowknife, and James Antoine of Fort Simpson.

The board meets regularly at various locations on the road system for general meetings, application hearings or disciplinary hearings.

Throughout 1989 the board reviewed and processed 80 new or amended applications for operating authority. In its review of those applications, the board worked with the rest of Canada in developing a uniform application process to ease the regulatory burden on the trucking company applying for authority across Canada.

The *Public Service Vehicles Act* was rewritten after taking into consideration industry comments during a public forum held throughout the Mackenzie Valley in the winter of 1988. The act was tabled for public input and will be ready for presentation to the NWT Legislative Assembly at the February 1990 session.

THE COURTS



Coast Guard Ship Sir John Franklin near Resolute Bay navigates routes for the annual resupply ships that service remote communities in the Northwest Passage

The Courts

TERRITORIAL COURT

This past year there were several changes in the bench of the Territorial Court. On May 31, 1989, Judge Robert W. Halifax was appointed as Chief Judge of the Territorial Court to replace former Chief Judge James R. Slaven. Chief Judge Slaven moved to British Columbia in the fall after serving on the bench of the Magistrate's Court and the Territorial Court since 1976. Also retired, in the fall of 1989, was His Honour Judge O.J.T. Troy who had been resident in Iqaluit and served the Baffin Region since 1987.

On September 7, 1989, the Honourable Michael Ballantyne, Minister of Justice for the Government of the Northwest Territories, announced the appointment of two new Territorial Judges, Her Honour Beverley A. Browne and His Honour Brian A. Bruser.

Judge Beverley Browne obtained her law degree from the University of Alberta in 1975, then moved to Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, to article to David H. Searle, Q.C. She remained in that firm until 1977 and then returned to the Province of Alberta where she continued practising law until her appointment to the Territorial Court.

Judge Brian Bruser obtained his law degree from the University of British Columbia in 1974. After practising law in the Province of British Columbia, both in private practice and as a Crown Counsel to the Ministry of the Attorney General, he moved to Yellowknife in March of 1986. There he carried out duties as a Crown Counsel with the Department of Justice - Canada until his Territorial Court appointment.

SUPREME COURT

An amendment to the Jury Act came into force on September 1, 1989, allowing jurors who speak and understand only aboriginal languages to serve on juries in the Northwest Territories. Persons of aboriginal heritage have served on juries since the re-establishment of the Supreme Court of the NWT in 1955, but until now those who could not follow the proceedings in English or French were routinely excused.

Judge R.W. Halifax was sworn in as Chief Territorial Judge by the Hon. Mr. Justice M.M. deWeerdt.

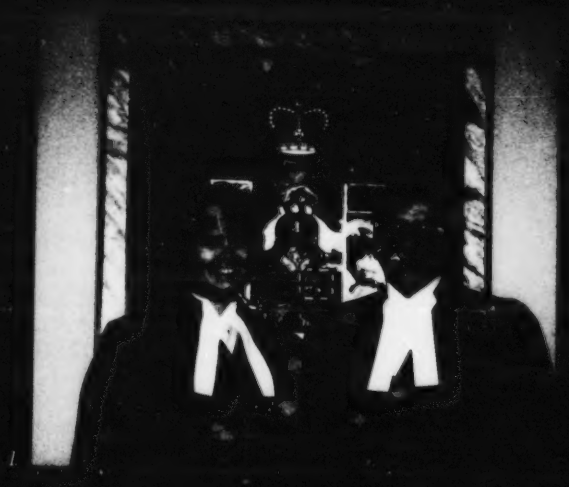
Renovations have been made in the Yellowknife Courthouse to accommodate the 12-person jury and provide the judges with additional office space and furniture suitable to their needs. This improvement in the facilities allows visiting Court of Appeal judges and deputy judges of the Supreme Court of NWT to perform their duties with a minimum of inconvenience.

Ms. M. Melinchuk was appointed as juridical administrator and Mr. C. McCluskie as sheriff of the NWT. These appointments were made to fill the vacancies created by the departure of Mr. J. Posynick.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL

In the New Year's honours list, John U. Bayly, Q.C., was appointed by the Governor General, on the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, as one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the laws of Canada. Mr. Bayly is the principal of the Yellowknife law firm of Bayly's Barristers and Solicitors.

The swearing in of Chief Territorial Court Judge Robert W. Halifax. Left to right are Judge Michel Bourassa, Judge Halifax, Justice M. M. deWeerdt, Judge James R. Slaven and Judge Orval J. T. Troy.



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1. Richard Hardy presents Eileen Pauless to the Northwest Territories bar. Both are members of the Indigenous Bar Association of Canada.

2. Territorial Court Judge Thomas B. Davis in Holman.

3. Children cluster around a court reporter in Gjoa Haven.

3

1. *Citizenship court is held annually in celebration of Canada Day.*

2. *John U. Bayly was appointed Queen's Counsel in January.*

3. *Justice Deputy Minister Geoff Bickert (standing) addresses the court during the swearing-in of Brian Bruser (far right bench) as Territorial Court Judge.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Aklavik canoeists paddle the Mackenzie River during a canoe race to commemorate the bicentennial of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's voyage.

Legislative Assembly

FOURTH SESSION

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories prorogued April 11 after a 32-day budget session. During the Fourth Session, MLAs approved the government's largest annual budget to date — $935 million.

In his budget address, Finance Minister Michael Ballantyne announced improvements to the provision of social services as a major priority, with $470 million allocated for health, social services, housing and education.

He also announced what he termed a "manageable" budget deficit of $11 million, along with tax increases on alcohol, tobacco products and gasoline.

Budget highlights included $2.2 million dollars to fund child care facilities in the NWT; an additional $2 million to be placed in a reserve for child care services until cost-sharing negotiations with the federal government could be completed; $25 million to the new Department of Transportation to finance the long-term development of a transportation infrastructure, including improvements to the NWT's highway system, airports and marine facilities; and additional funding of $2 million to the Department of Education to provide new or enhanced programs in such areas as literacy.

As he opened the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Assembly on February 8, Commissioner John Parker broke from the traditional focus on the budget to speak on the evolution of public government in the NWT. He noted that "with the settlement of aboriginal claims and the growth of regional bodies, boards and institutions, political and constitutional development of the NWT is at a crossroad", and told members there is a renewed need for consensus on the shape and direction of public goverment in the North.

Three new departments were created this session. The Department of Transportation will provide a long-term transportation strategy for the Northwest Territories. The Department of Safety and Public Services will be responsible for safety training and the enforcement of safety rules in the NWT. The Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources will be responsible for guiding oil, gas and mining activity in the NWT.

On March 8, the Legislative Assembly discussed the problem of suicide in the NWT and passed motions recommending that suicide specialists and regional co-ordinators be established, that financial support be provided to conduct regional workshops on suicide prevention and that financial assistance to support youth groups be increased to recognize the role of youth in resolving social problems they encounter.

An extensive debate took place on the matter of arctic contaminants and pollution, and the associated health risks. Motions were passed requesting that additional funds be made available to deal with this issue, the territorial government assume responsibility for co-ordinating contaminant research in the NWT in co-operation with the federal government, a request be made to the federal government to clean up abandoned defence sites, and the territorial government pursue involvement in all national and international contaminant meetings, conferences and agreements. Members also heard from the federal environmental assessment and review (FEARO) panel concerning a proposed uranium mine near the community of Baker Lake.

Legislation

Among the 14 bills which received assent during the session were:

- the *Electoral District Boundaries Act*, which will create a commission to review the boundaries, names and representation of all existing electoral districts in the NWT;
- the *Public Utilities Act* establishes the Public Utilities Board and provides for the power and duties of the board;
- amendments to the *Labour Standards Act* regarding various types of termination of employment;
- amendments to the *Tobacco Tax Act* including increases to the tax rate on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco; amendments to the *Petroleum Products Tax Act* which change the basis of the taxable price per litre of gasoline from regular to unleaded gasoline;
- amendments to the *Motor Vehicles Act* which will allow a person whose driver's licence has expired for less than a year to obtain a new licence without having to take a driver's examination;

Mackenzie Delta MLA Richard Nerysoo became the first native Speaker in the fall. Clerk David Hamilton stands by.

1. High school students from Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake served as pages at the Legislative Assembly session held in Norman Wells.

2. Drummers from Fort Norman opened the session in Norman Wells.

3. Members of the Legislative Assembly gather for a caucus meeting.

2

1. Members of the Special Committee on the Northern Economy MLA Deh Cho Sam Gargan, MLA Yellowknife Centre Brian Lewis and MLA Nahendeh Nick Sibbeston.

2. Bae-Lac La Martre MLA Henry Zoe makes a presentation to the Special Committee on the Northern Economy in his home constituency.

3. Hudson Bay MLA Charlie Crow discusses assembly documents which he reads in braille, with Baffin South MLA Joe Arlooktoo.

- amendments to the *Student Financial Assistance Act* to increase the maximum amount of principal owed for all student loans from $8.5 to $9 million, eliminate regional student financial assistance boards and clarify the appeal process;
- amendments to the *Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act* regarding members' allowances for constituency work;
- amendments to the *Workers' Compensation Act* giving the Minister control over appointments to the Workers' Compensation Board and decreasing the number of members on the board; and,
- amendments to the *Income Tax Act* to bring it into line with changes to the federal Income Tax Act.

Motions

Among the motions passed during the session were:

- a motion to negotiate with the federal government to ensure that some federal child care funds be allocated to aboriginal child care in the NWT;
- a motion expressing support for the Constitutional Alliance and recommending as priorities, developing constitutional documents, recommending a public process for the development and ratification of these constitutional documents and establishing the process to present these constitutional documents to the Parliament of Canada;
- a motion that the Executive Council request the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation establish a CBC broadcasting station in the Kitikmeot region;
- a motion that the Executive Council and all regional offices make every effort to increase the number of northern people, and in particular, aboriginal people, in positions of middle and senior management;
- a motion appointing Pine Point MLA Bruce MacLaughlin to the Constitutional Alliance to represent the Legislative Assembly and the interests of non-aboriginal residents; and,
- a motion that the Hon. Justice Calvin Tallis be appointed chairperson and Richard Hardie and Jimmy Manning be appointed members of the Electoral District Boundaries Commission.

During the session, the Special Committee on the Northern Economy tabled its second interim report. The Special Committee announced plans to travel to communities across the NWT to hear residents' concerns about the economy with a view to developing a comprehensive economic stategy for the NWT before the next session.

Commissioner Parker announced his retirement in July, after serving as Deputy Commissioner for twelve years and as Commissioner for ten years. In proroguing the session, Deputy Commissioner Ann Hanson commended Mr. Parker and his wife, Helen, for their many years of dedication to the people of the Northwest Territories.

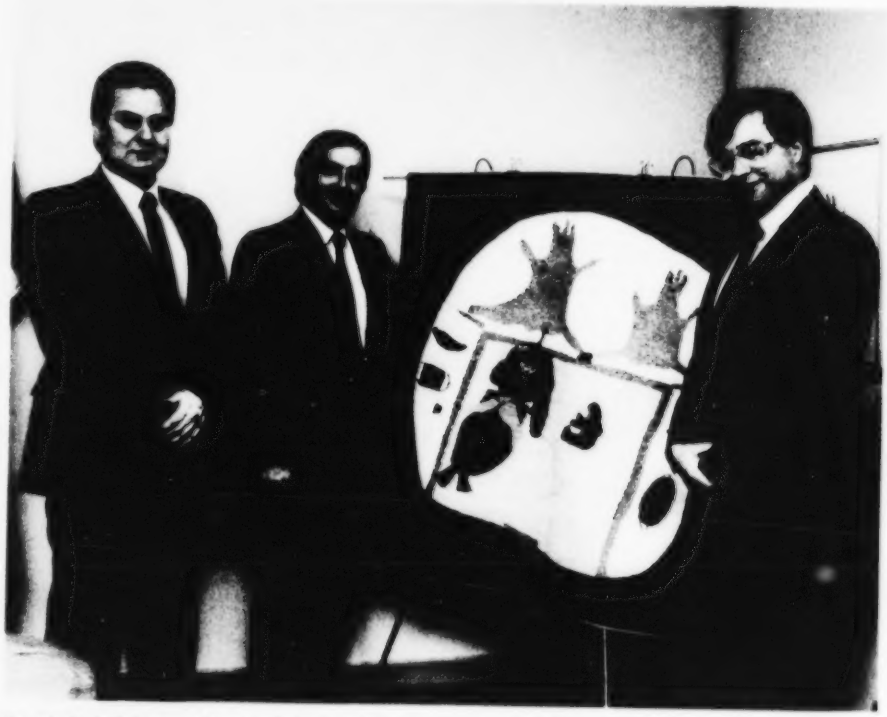
Over the summer, the Legislative Assembly hosted events in Yellowknife and Iqaluit to allow the people of the NWT to say farewell to the Parkers prior to their retirement.

At the close of the session, Deputy Commissioner Hanson announced that the next session of the Legislative Assembly would travel to the Western Arctic community of Norman Wells to open on October 18.

Legislation

Among the 24 bills which received assent during the session were:

- an amendment to the *Business Loans and Guarantees Act* to increase the cumulative maximum amount that loans and guarantees can be outstanding under the act, from $16 million to $20 million;
- amendments to a number of municipal government acts, including the *Charter Communities Act*, *the Cities, Towns and Villages Act*, *the Hamlets Act*, and *the Settlements Act*;
- amendments to the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* to streamline the procedure for awarding compensation;
- amendments to the *Dental Profession Act* to improve regulation of the practice of dentistry in the NWT;
- amendments to the *Education Act* to allow the various community education bodies to hold closed meetings, and to provide for and establish rules regarding the issuing of certificates of eligibility for principals;



Tu Nede MLA Don Morin (left) and Government Leader Dennis Patterson (right) present a Pangnirtung tapestry to federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Pierre Cadieux.

- establishment of a new *Elevating Devices Safety Act* to regulate the safe operation of elevators, escalators and amusement rides in the NWT;
- amendments to the *Insurance Act* to allow for the designation of compensation associations for accident, life and sickness insurance, and to allow for the operation of reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges in the NWT;
- amendments to the *Jury Act* to set out the procedure for compiling a jury list and selecting a jury;
- amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act* in accordance with The Task Force on Justices of the Peace;
- amendments to the *Legal Profession Act* including the establishment of a roll of persons admitted to the Law Society;
- amendments to the *Liquor Act* to allow the Minister, at the request of the community, to impose liquor prohibition in an area or community for special occasions;
- amendments to the *Motor Vehicle Act* to make it conform to the requirements of interjurisdictional agreements relating to the National Safety Code for commercial and public service vehicles;
- amendments to two acts regarding retirement allowances for members;
- amendments to the *Northwest Territories Power Corporation Act* including a number of changes to its financial operations;
- establishment of the NWT's first *Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act*, to provide for industry regulation, including licensing of agents, rules for cancellation and suspension of licences, and payment of agents' bonds;
- amendments to the *Mental Health Act* covering voluntary and involuntary patients;
- an amendment to the *Nursing Profession Act* to increase the time nurses may work under temporary permits from six months to two years; and,
- establishment of the *Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act* to provide tax relief for senior citizens and disabled persons owning eligible property, including mobile homes on land not owned by the senior citizen or disabled person.

Commissioner Daniel Norris swears in Natilikmiot MLA John Ningark. Celine Ningark and Clerk David Hamilton look on.

FIFTH SESSION

The Fifth Session prorogued on November 2 after a 12-day sitting in Norman Wells, the first session held outside of Yellowknife since 1984.

Newly-appointed Commissioner Daniel L. Norris, the first native northerner to hold the position, opened the session on October 18, promising to follow the direction established by his predecessor, John Parker, which brought full ministerial government to the NWT and changed the role of the Commissioner to more closely resemble that of a provincial lieutenant governor.

Following the resignation of Speaker Red Pedersen, the Honourable Richard Nerysoo was elected to take his place, becoming the first native person to serve the NWT in this capacity. Within days, he faced his first challenge when members requested equal recognition in the house for aboriginal languages, along with English and French. The Speaker acknowledged members' right to be heard and understood in the native language of their choice, stating, "Members privilege is at question in this matter. Freedom of speech is an unquestionable right of members in any parliamentary and democratic system." He then adjourned the sitting until the following day when additional interpreters could be provided.

Following a motion put forward by Eastern Arctic members to affirm the assembly's support for the creation of a Nunavut Territory, representatives of the Constitutional Alliance appeared as witnesses during discussion of "Seize the Day, the Report to the Legislative Assembly on Political and Constitutional Development in the NWT".

The assembly approved the creation of a Special Committee on Aboriginal Languages with a mandate to conduct a major review of the Aboriginal Languages Agreement and existing legislation, policies and practices of the GNWT with regard to aboriginal languages and to prepare plans for implementing the use of aboriginal languages in the NWT.

In light of Department of National Defence plans for low level flights, the North Warning System, Forward Operating Locations, cruise missile testing, an Arctic Training Centre at Nanisivik, and other military projects in the NWT, the assembly passed a motion to support the creation of a comprehensive policy on militarization of the NWT. It also passed a further motion reaffirming opposition to low-level military flights in the NWT with a request to the Minister of National Defence to withdraw his approval for low level flights near the community of Snowdrift.

When Edmonton's newly-elected mayor expressed her opposition to the fur trade, by refusing to wear her city's chain of office made from beaver pelts, the assembly passed a motion of protest.

Motions

Other motions dealt with during the session included:

- a motion requesting a plebiscite on the question of wearing seatbelts within municipal boundaries was defeated following lengthy debate, with some members viewing new seatbelt legislation as an undue hardship to residents in small communities with limited road systems;
- a motion to extend the terms of reference of the Special Committee on the Northern Economy until such time as discussions of its final report, scheduled to take place during the Sixth Session, can be concluded; and,
- members agreed unanimously to support a motion of appreciation to senior Hansard editor Ruth MacKendrick upon her retirement, for 16 years of service to the Legislative Assembly.

BY-ELECTION

A by-election was held October 10 in the Natilikmiot riding following the resignation of MLA Michael Angottitauruq in July. Four candidates ran in the by-election. John Ningark of Pelly Bay was elected with 295 of the 619 ballots cast, or 44.5 per cent of the vote. He took his seat in the Legislative Assembly following a swearing-in ceremony in Norman Wells on October 30.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Special Committee on the Northern Economy, which was formed to develop a long-term strategy to guide economic development in the Northwest Territories, visited 23 communities to complete public hearings in each of the 24 constituencies of the NWT.

In June, the committee met with senior federal officials in Ottawa to discuss future federal activities and plans and their potential impact upon the NWT economy. Over the summer, it released seven background studies on the economy.

During the fall session in Norman Wells the committee tabled a summary of public hearings and its final report entitled "The SCONE Report, Building Our Economic Future", which included 30 recommendations. The final report is scheduled for discussion during the Sixth Session, which opens in February 1990, to allow time for public input before it is dealt with in the assembly.

The Standing Committee on Agencies, Boards and Commissions released its first report to the Legislative Assembly in April. The committee has the authority to review and comment on the activities of agencies, boards and commissions where some or all of the appointments are made by the Executive Council, a minister, or the Commissioner. In February, it conducted its first review, of the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

It also recommended that the government establish uniform directives for financial statements, conflict of interest guidelines, terms of appointments and other related matters. The Standing Committee on Legislation continued its work, reviewing all draft legislation proposed by the Executive Council, except financial bills, before it is brought to the Assembly. It makes recommendations on changes, additions, or deletions to each bill. Often changes suggested by the committee are incorporated by the Executive Council before a bill is considered by the Assembly.

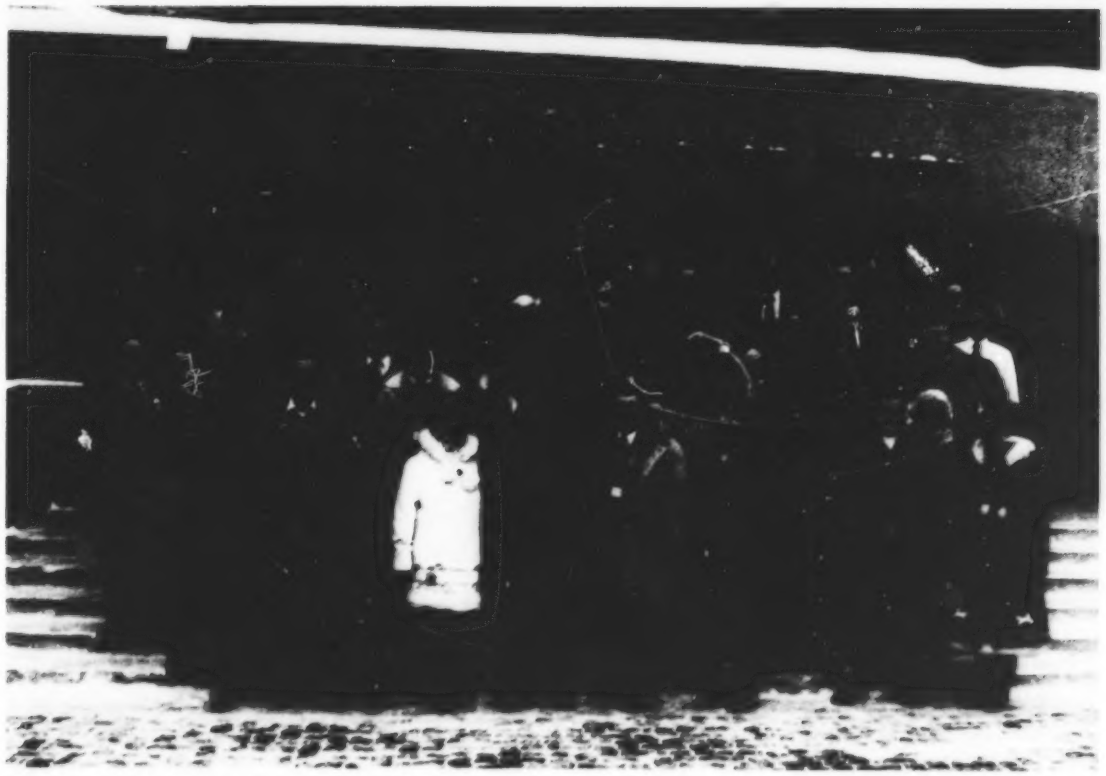
The Standing Committee on Finance reviews the government's financial forecasts and estimates; makes recommendations to the Assembly concerning the financial aspects of government programs and policies; provides direction on spending priorities; and carries out studies in areas which may affect territorial finances.

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts conducts annual reviews of the territorial accounts and the Auditor General of Canada's annual report to the Legislative Assembly and makes recommendations to the Assembly on conduct of financial administration in government. This year's public review was held in Yellowknife in April.

The Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and Privileges examines and makes recommendations to the House regarding the powers, rules, procedures, practices and organization of the Legislative Assembly.

The Management and Services Board, chaired by the Honourable Richard Nerysoo, Speaker of the

Speaker Richard Nerysoo exhibits the territorial mace during a tour of the assembly by delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.



Delegates from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the Canadian Regional Seminar held in Yellowknife in November.

Legislative Assembly, administers the Assembly's support services and advises the house on matters such as members' indemnities and allowances.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, an organization of legislators from 110 parliaments and legislatures throughout the Commonwealth, promotes parliamentary democracy and co-operation amongst its members by providing a forum for discussion of matters of common interest and concern through conferences, meetings, seminars and exchanges of delegates.

The Northwest Territories branch of the association includes all elected members and is chaired by the Speaker. From November 16 to 19, the NWT branch played host to the Canadian regional seminar in Yellowknife, which was attended by close to 50 federal and provincial delegates from across the country. Former Speaker Red Pedersen also participated in the 35th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Bridgewater, Barbados, and members representing the branch attended the Annual Canadian Regional Conference in the province of Alberta in July.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Office of the Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Clerk, officers and staff of the Legislative Assembly. The Clerk is appointed by the Legislative Assembly and reports to the Speaker who holds ministerial responsibility for the Office.

The Clerk and his staff provide professional advice on parliamentary procedures to the Speaker, Chairman of Committee of the Whole and individual MLAs. The office also provides services to members in the areas of research, public affairs, finance and administration. An Inuktitut-speaking staff member provides assistance to MLAs from the Eastern Arctic. The clerk assistant provides administrative support and procedural advice to the Legislative Assembly, serves as clerk to several standing and special committees and is responsible for co-ordinating the operation of territorial elections.

The office undertook an organizational review this year, which resulted in approval by the Management and Services Board for four new positions: two Inuktitut interpreter/translators, a research assistant/technician, and an editor and a translator for French language services.

Assembly staff handled all the arrangements for holding the Fifth Session outside Yellowknife, an enormous logistical task which involved transporting great quantities of equipment and offices supplies to Norman Wells.

The Legislative Assembly office also took on an experimental computer project which involved transferring the unofficial Hansard onto the government's mainframe in Yellowknife each day over telephone lines from Norman Wells. This allowed departments and regional offices to see the previous day's debates in Hansard on their computer screens first thing in the morning. The experiment was such a success that it will be continued during the winter session in 1990.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Tourists experience the thrill of whitewater rafting on the Sylvia Grinnel River near Iqaluit

Commissioner

Daniel L. Norris

The July 31, 1989 retirement of John H. Parker from the position of Commissioner of the Northwest Territories marked a milestone in the Office of Commissioner. Since the 1967 arrival of the resident Government of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Parker has been affiliated with the office, the first twelve years as Deputy Commissioner and the last ten as Commissioner. It was during his ten years as Commissioner that the people of the NWT made tremendous steps forward in self-government with elected representatives assuming responsibility for the affairs of the NWT.

In his opening address to the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly on February 8, the Commissioner focused on public government in the NWT in order to promote discussion between aboriginal and non-aboriginal people on the development of new social contracts in community management. New models of government intended to provide for the sharing of authority and responsibility at the community level were being developed. The *Charter Communities Act* and the prime public authority concept, whereby community councils represent the primary focus of responsibility in the community hierarchy, reflected the government's commitment to representative and responsible local governance.

During the session a number of bills were introduced along with amendments to the *Income Tax Act, Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Petroleum Products Tax Act, Tobacco Tax Act, the Labour Standards Act, Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, Public Utilities Act and the Supplementary Appropriations Act.*

While the Commissioner took every opportunity to visit the communities of the NWT throughout his years of office, special efforts were made in 1989 as his retirement neared.

In January, Mr. and Mrs. Parker were invited by the Hamlet of Fort Simpson to attend a long-service awards dinner. His recollections of the early days of the Government of NWT have always been acknowledged as highlights of long-service awards events.

A series of farewell visits to the various regions of the NWT began for the Parkers in May with trips to Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, and Fort McPherson. The trip to the Inuvik Region was followed by visits to Repulse Bay, Arviat and Rankin Inlet in the Keewatin Region. Later in the month the Parkers visited Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay in the Kitikmeot Region, and attended a long-service awards dinner in Fort Smith.

On June 30, the Commissioner and Mrs. Parker visited Fort Providence to participate in the bicentennial celebration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's trip down the river which has since borne his name.

On July 10, the Parkers toured the Baffin Region with Yukon Commissioner Ken McKinnon and his wife, Judy. A highlight of the trip was the dinner given in tribute by the Legislative Assembly for Mr. and Mrs. Parker. This was the second of two official dinners honouring Commissioner and Mrs. Parker's public service. The first farewell event, held in Yellowknife on July 8, was attended by friends from across the NWT and Canada.

In early April, Commissioner and Mrs. Parker attended the bicentennial conference of Lieutenant Governors, Commissioners and the Governor General of Canada at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa. In June, the Commissioner travelled to Toronto to address the Niagara Institute.

In March, Commissioner Parker was appointed chairman of the board of directors for the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories. In announcing Mr. Parker's appointment, Government Leader Dennis Patterson said strong leadership is essential for the continuing success of the institute. "Under Mr. Parker's guidance, the institute will continue to maintain a balanced approach to northern science and technology. His insight and credibility will enhance the institute's ability to respond to the diverse needs of the public, universities, business and government."

Daniel Norris (centre) is welcomed in as the new Commissioner of the NWT by Justice Mark deWeerdt (left) and Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council Henri Chassé.

During the time between Commissioner Parker's retirement on July 31 and the appointment of the new Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner Ann Meekitjuk Hanson fulfilled the responsibilities of the Office of Commissioner.

Mr. Daniel L. Norris was sworn in as the 11th Commissioner of the Northwest Territories at a ceremony at the Legislative Assembly, in Yellowknife, on October 2, 1989. The Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Office were administered by Mr. Henri Chasse, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council. The ceremony was attended by members of the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council, members of the Supreme Court, government officials and members of the public, and was followed by a reception where Commissioner and Mrs. Norris had their first opportunity to meet with the public in their new official capacity.

During the swearing in ceremony, Commissioner Norris said, "We in the North have so much to be proud of and to share with other Canadians. The Northwest Territories really is unique in the Canadian mosaic and as a representative of all northerners, I pledge to do my best to be a fine ambassador of the wonderful mixture of cultures and heritage that we all share."

Mr. Norris brings to the office 27 years of public service to the people of the Northwest Territories. Born 35 kilometres south of Inuvik in the Mackenzie Delta, Mr. Norris began working for the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources in Aklavik in 1956.

That same year he joined Aklavik Flying Services as base and office manager. His intention to obtain a commercial pilot's licence and pursue a career in aviation was cut short due to a vision impairment after receiving his private pilot's licence. He then rejoined the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources and served as garage/stores foreman in Aklavik until May of 1966 when he was promoted to head of office services.

When the Government of NWT moved north in 1967, Mr. Norris transferred to the new government as a personnel and administration services officer. In August, 1967, Mr. Norris accepted the position of administrative officer and special assistant to the regional director. In 1972 he was transferred to the Department of Personnel as regional superintendent. He was promoted to assistant regional director in 1982 and became the regional director in 1985.

Baker Lake elder Thomas Tapatai is presented with an award for public service by Commissioner John Parker.

On Wednesday, October 18, Mr. Norris delivered the opening address at the Fifth Session of the 11th Legislative Assembly, held in Norman Wells. He began by stating his intention to follow the direction established by Mr. Parker in helping to bring full ministerial government to the NWT and to change the responsibilities of the Commissioner to more closely reflect the role of a provincial Lieutenant Governor. "It is my hope that such a role will be officially recognized through changes to the *NWT Act* by the end of my term of office," Mr. Norris said.

The new Commissioner went on to state that over the past few months the government had reviewed its agenda in order to determine how to maintain the broad social and economic principles and objectives set out in its "Directions for the 1990s" document, while at the same time trying to meet growing expectations for new programs and services.

"It has been a difficult and sometimes frustrating task, particularly since the government does not have the resources or jurisdiction to tackle some of the key issues facing the Northwest Territories today. Examples are protection of the environment, resolution of land claims, and low-level flight training over the southern Mackenzie," the Commissioner said.

He added that public demands for new social programs, aboriginal language enhancements, new schools, community infrastructure and housing are being voiced daily. These demands, combined with the need to maintain essential programs and services, are creating a financial dilemma.

"In order to resolve this dilemma, your government believes it has to make decisions regarding the basic shape of government at all levels in the Northwest Territories. It knows that it cannot do this alone. Accountability does not stop at the Executive Council chamber. Under consensus government, it is shared by each and every member of the Legislative Assembly and must be clearly understood by the public they serve."

Mr. Norris' enthusiasm for all regions of the NWT was displayed shortly after his appointment when he embarked on tours of the Baffin, Kitikmeot, Inuvik, and Fort Smith regions, with visits to Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Colville Lake, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Holman Island, Hay River, and Fort Smith.

During his visits to the communities, Mr. Norris presented Commissioner's Awards for Bravery to Kitikmeot West MLA, Red Pedersen, and Mrs. Edna Leader of Fort Smith.

Mr. Pedersen used a canoe to rescue 16 year old Annissa Ihumatak from the Coppermine River, despite the fact that he is unable to swim and has little if any canoeing experience. Mrs. Leader, after repeated rescue attempts, managed to single-handedly rescue Peter Corneille from a house fire by pulling the unconscious man through a window. In both cases, these northern residents put their own safety at risk to save people who would have otherwise perished.

The Commissioner says one of his priorities for the new year is to travel extensively in the central, high and eastern Arctic regions.

"I'm pretty well known in the western NWT, but I'm relatively unknown in the eastern NWT. I think it's important to get to know this part of the country a little better than I do," Mr. Norris says.

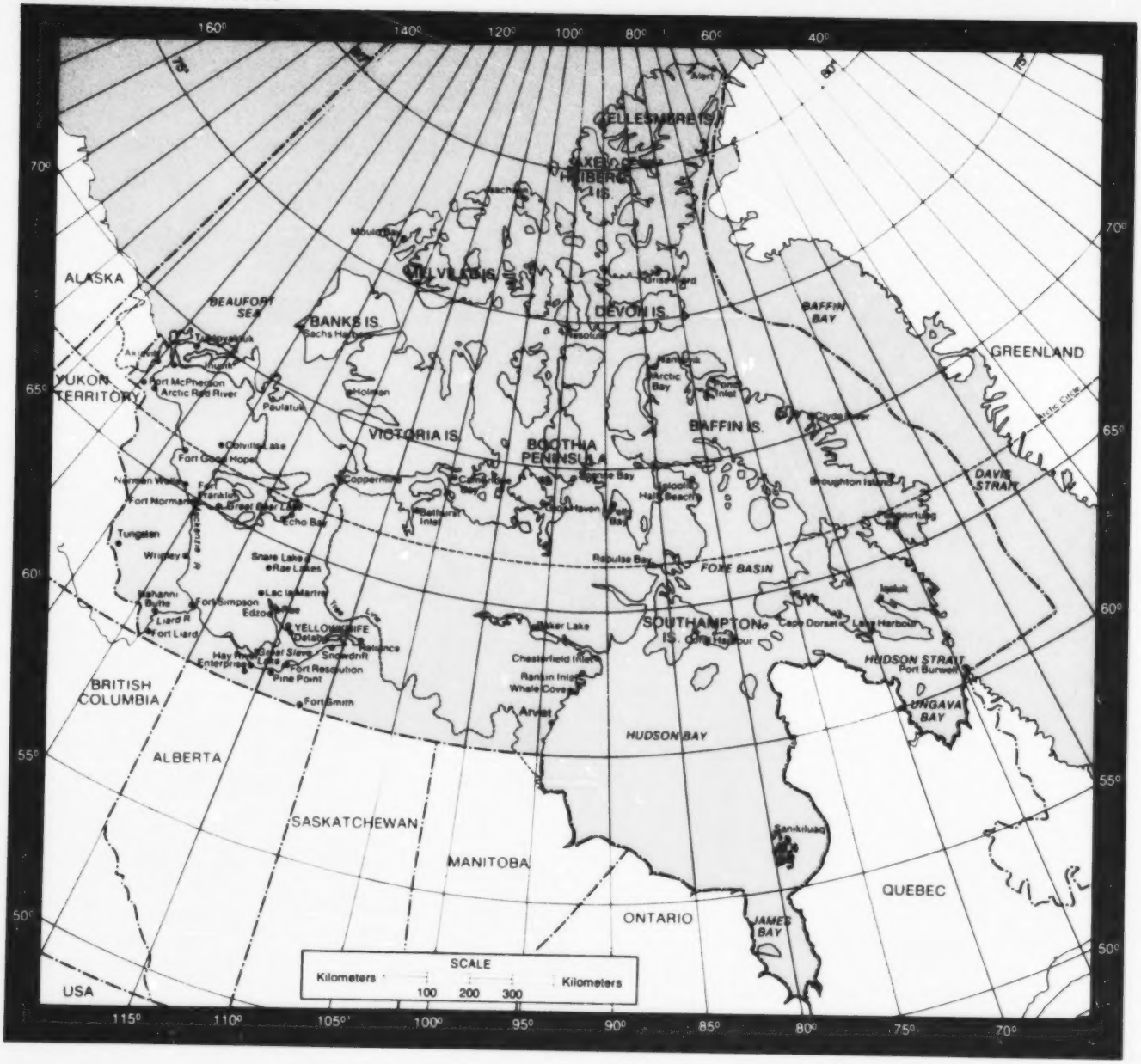
1. Daniel Norris makes his first opening address to the Legislative Assembly.

2. Helen Parker, Sam Pitsiulak and Commissioner John Parker with an impressive marble sculpture Mr. Pitseolak worked on.

3. Commissioner John Parker, Inuit Cultural Institute (ICI) President Ollie Ittinuar and ICI Executive Director Tom Oululoot look over art repatriated to the NWT from a federal collection.

4. Deputy Commissioner Ann Hanson lights a kudlik with elder Leah Nutaraq to celebrate the opening of the Tunnganaqsarvik Building at Nunatta Campus, in Iqaluit.

Northwest Territories



Back Cover:
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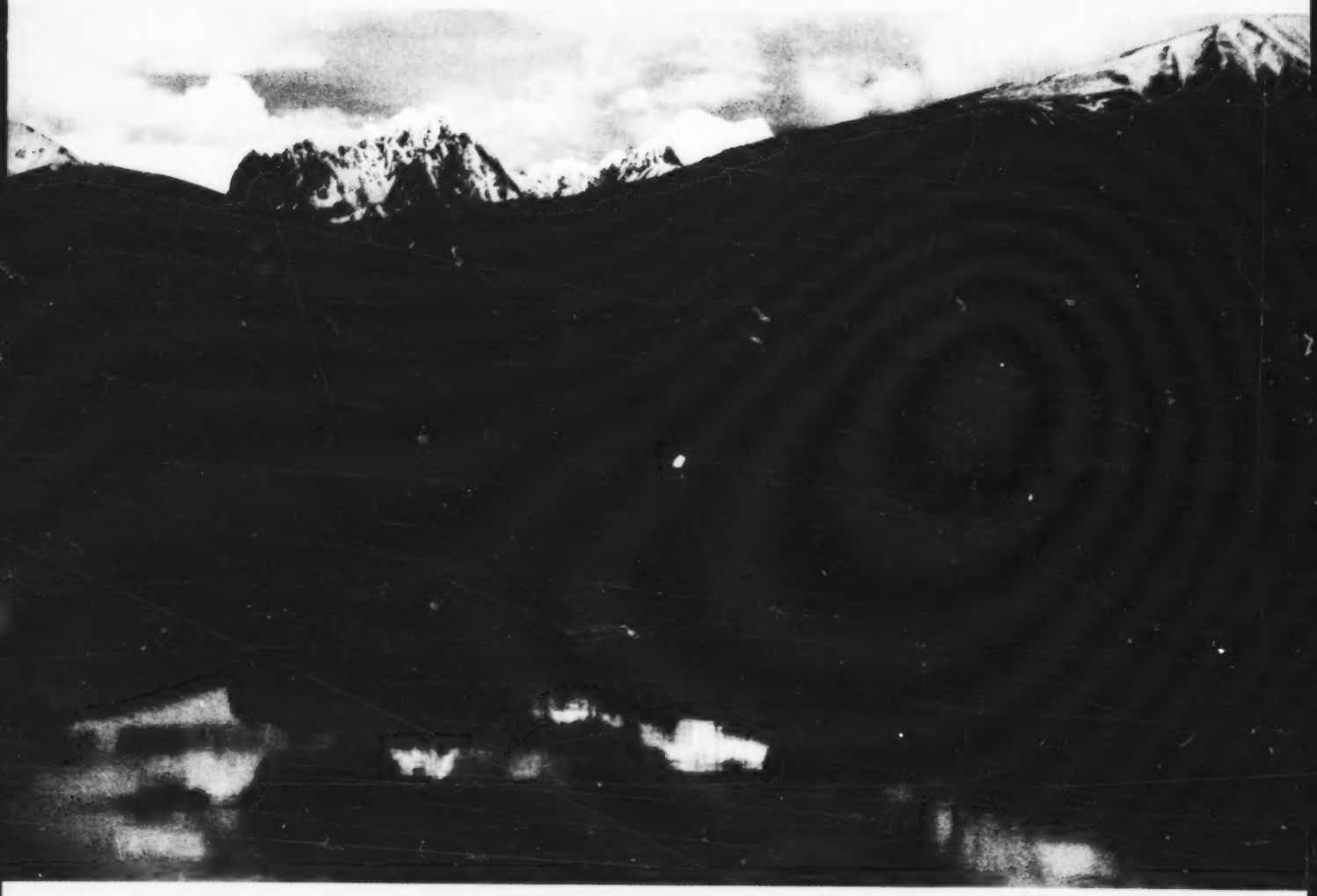

The morning mist rises off Rabbitkettle Lake in Nahanni National Park.